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New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

Rejoicings over the Re-election of Senator Seward.

HOW AFFAIRS LOOK AT THE CAPITAL.

Passage of French Spoliation Bill in the Senate.

THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SYSTEM.

Creditors of Texas not Cared for by the House.

Congressional Matters—Rejoicings on account of the Re-election of William H. Seward.

Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 6.

The French Spoliation bill will go to the President to-morrow. The impression that he will veto it is general, but my impression is that he will not.

Mr. DUDLEY MANN has not tendered his resignation.

The Senate Judiciary Committee, on the affairs of the Smithsonian Institution, report no legislation necessary in relation to its conduct. The House Committee on the same subject is engaged in a careful investigation.

The reelection of WILLIAM H. SEWARD to the United States Senate is hailed with great joy here by Whigs, on principle, and Democrats, because of his triumph over the Know-Nothings, whom he had defied. There is a great gathering of his friends at his house to-night. A brass band is serenading him, and eighty-six guns are to be fired. A.

Election of Albright Mayor of Lancaster.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

LANCASTER, Penn., Tuesday, Feb. 6.

Mr. ISAAC ALBRIGHT, American, is elected Mayor over Mr. KNIFFER, Fusion, by 274 majority. The Temperance men supported ALBRIGHT. The election was closely contested, and there is great rejoicing at the result.

"Lager Bier" is below par. J. H. W. O.

The Passage of the Bounty Land Bill—The Texas Debt—A Reporter Expelled—Served him Right.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 5, 1855.

Thousands of hearts will rejoice, to-morrow morning, at the passage by the Senate of the Old Soldiers' Bounty Land bill; but it is not well to sound the note of joy prematurely. The bill has yet to pass the other House, before it can become a law; and while, if brought to a direct vote there, it would be quite likely to be carried by a decided majority, there is very little prospect that it will be reached—especially as there are many members who feel bound to vote for it if it comes up, who would be exceedingly gratified at the certainty of never being compelled to vote either way on the question.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE expects to get up the Texas Debt bill to-morrow, and carry it through in some shape under the previous question. It is not impossible that he may succeed,—especially as the impression has been created to-day that the Texas Debt men intend to sacrifice the French Spoliation bill in the Senate. If this latter impression is not a mere ruse to lull the conviction that there is a corrupt combination between a portion of the friends of each of these two great money measures, it is simply another illustration of the rule that necessity knows no law,—the friends of the Texas Debt bill being willing to desert the Spoliations, absolutely, when they find the latter likely to endanger their own safety at the White House. Still, I am by no means satisfied that the Texas Debt bill will become a law in a shape satisfactory to its friends.

The House of Representatives exercised an undoubted right to-day in expelling from the floor of the hall Mr. WM. B. CHASE, upon motion of Mr. LETCHER. The reason alleged by Mr. L. in his speech for the motion of expulsion, was the refusal of Mr. CHASE to answer certain questions propounded to him by the COLT Investigating Committee, relative to members of the House having been bribed to support the Nebraska bill; but the reason intimated upon the face of the resolution was the true ground upon which the proposition was sustained by an overwhelming vote, to wit: that Mr. CHASE is believed to be a lobby member—that he is engaged in the prosecution of claims before Congress, notwithstanding he was admitted to the privilege of the floor as a representative of the Press, upon his pledge that he was not engaged in the prosecution of claims.

Respectable members of the press will not object to the action of to-day,—nor any action, no matter how energetic, so long as it is legal and just, which shall have the effect of shaking off from the skirts of the profession the horde of mere hangers on, whose pretensions are as false as their claims to consideration as gentlemen are unfounded, but by whose conduct the profession is very often judged and condemned. It is a trick often resorted to by men who desire admission to the floor of the House, for [illegible] purposes, to get permission from the conductors of some one or two distant papers to use their names to enable them to secure the desired privilege, and to write them an occasional letter, free of expense—other than that of character, damaged by the prostitution of their columns to ill-concealed puffery of one man and filthy abuse of another, according as the individual praised or abused submits or not to the pretender's impudent demands, direct or indirect, for black mail. If the House will purge its lobbies of all such characters as this it will have rendered an invaluable service to the true men of the Press—those who have a just appreciation of the exalted duties and responsibilities of the profession, and a just pride in the high position an uncorrupted Press must ever occupy in a free country.

But there has been discussed, in connection with Mr. CHASE's case, another proposition which I cannot pass over in silence. It is to me matter of great surprise that a portion of the members of the House have favored a proposition to imprison him for "contempt," in refusing to answer the interrogatories of the Committee? Where, pray, do honorable gentlemen find authority for any such high-handed proceeding as this? No American citizen, no matter how degraded, can be deprived of his liberty for a moment, except suspected or convicted of the violation of statutory law. Will any one exhibit the law which Mr. CHASE has violated? And, if such a law is shown, as I maintain it cannot be, is it not clear that to arrest him would be an act of the most high-handed usurpation and oppression?

It may be answered that the House certainly must possess the power to protect itself. So it does—but how? By violating the Constitution—the great organic law of the land? by lawlessly depriving a citizen of his liberty? by inflicting upon him a *penalty* where there is no *statute*? Surely not. Congress has the power to preserve order. That is *a police regulation*. But if it desires to punish "contempt" of its authority, it must get at it by *first making* a law defining generally what shall constitute contempt, and giving notice to the citizen of the penalty attached thereto. If either House can commit a witness for contempt in refusing to answer its questions, it can equally as well commit a citizen for contempt in publishing anything disagreeable to a majority of the House, and thus at once we have established a principle everywhere admitted to be directly at war with Republicanism. Not even the Supreme Judiciary of the land has the power of itself to commit for contempt, but derives such power from special enactment by Congress conferring it.

It is stated that Hon. MOSES MACDONALD, a sitting Nebraska Democrat from Maine, is to be appointed Fifth Auditor of the Treasury, in place of STEPHEN PLEASONTON, lately deceased. It has always been supposed that MAC would be taken care of, in some way, by the Administration, in consideration of his Nebraska vote, but his Organ at home announced upon his authority, something like a year ago, that he neither desired nor would accept any office at Washington; but that was *before* the Maine election. "Pay day *is sure to* come," gentlemen Nebraska men from the North, *provided* you keep a sharp eye on the chances.

The speeches made at Boston last Thursday night by Hon. ANSON BURLINGAME (Know-Nothing M. C. elect,) and Hon. HENRY WILSON, the new Massachusetts Senator, have attracted a good deal of attention; and the ultra-high-keyed abolition sentiments uttered by those gentlemen seem likely to give the Know-Nothings, South, a painfully distressing ear-ache.

All the stories circulated during the last week, relative to a contemplated or attempted change in the New-York Collectorship, are absolutely false. S.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS—Second Session.

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 6.

The bill reported yesterday by Mr. TOUCEY, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to establish the United States Circuit Court in California, was taken up.

Mr. WELLER moved to fix the salary of the Judges a $6,000 per annum.

Messrs. STUART and JOHNSON were opposed to paying so much.

Mr. TOUCEY was in favor of paying that amount.

Mr. PETTIT thought a salary of six thousand was not too much.

A colloquy now arose between Mr. STUART and Mr. WELLER respecting the expenses of living in California, the former maintaining that they were about as cheap now as in the Eastern cities, and the latter denying the fact.

Mr. CHASE hoped the matter would be postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. BENJAMIN thought the Constitution of this Court, with an independent Judge between the District and Supreme Courts, was anomalous in our Judiciary. He wanted time to consider.

WESTERN AFFAIRS.

Mr. JONES, of Iowa, presented the joint resolutions of the Legislature of Iowa, asking for the establishment of a line of military stockades, for a telegraph, and for a mail express between the Missouri River, west of Iowa, and the Pacific. Referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. SLIDELL called up the bill appropriating money for opening the mouths of the Mississippi River.

The appropriation for the purpose was altered from $500,000 to $300,000, when the bill was passed, with but five votes against it.

FRENCH SPOLIATIONS AGAIN.

The French Spoliation bill was taken up.

Mr. WELLS said he had given it all consideration in his judgment, and declared his opposition to the bill. He asked why a long period elapsed without an Executive recommendation of the payment of these losses, or a report being made in their favor?

Mr. CLAYTON (interlocutory) said that the evidence against Government was concealed in barrels, in a garret, and in one of the public buildings, and since its discovery favorable reports had been made.

Mr. WELLS—The claimants and their friends were not concealed in barrels during 25 years, and their silence then was indicative of a consciousness that they had no claim. Those who have reported in favor of these claims were members from large commercial cities. There was no approving of these claims from JEFFERSON or MADISON.

THE BILL PASSES.

Mr. HUNTER thought the bill should be so amended as to give publicity to the proceedings of the Commission to adjudicate the claims and make the awards thereon. He submitted an amendment to that effect.

Mr. HAMLIN opposed the amendment as endangering the bill, and after a few remarks from Mr. SEWARD and Mr. CLAYTON, also against the amendment, it was rejected by a vote of the Nays 24, Yeas 22.

The bill then passed by Yeas 30, Nays 17.

AN ARSENAL.

Mr. DAWSON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill appropriating thirty thousand dollars for the erection of an arsenal in the District of Columbia, with an apartment for the reception and preservation of military and naval trophies. Read twice and ordered to be printed.

HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.

Mr. PRATT called up the bill appropriating $350,000 to improve the harbor of the city of Baltimore and the Patapsco River below the city. He was proceeding with his remarks when the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 6.

The House went into Committee on the Texas Creditors Bill.

A REPORTER'S TROUBLES.

The House tabled the motion pending when it adjourned yesterday, namely—to reconsider the vote by which was passed a resolution, requiring the Speaker to revoke the privilege under which WILLIAM B. CHASE holds a reporter's seat, and that he be expelled from the floor, by a vote of 81 against 42.

DIPLOMACY.

The consideration of the bill remodeling the Diplomatic and Consular system was resumed.

Mr. PERKINS of Louisiana, having heretofore spoken of the Diplomatic reform features, proceeded to speak of that regarding the Consular. In many instances foreigners act as our Consuls—men who have no knowledge of our institutions, not even speaking our language—clothed with the power to tax American commerce and seamen, which is limited simply by their own discretion, or regulations of the country in which they reside. This has led to abuses which would, if mentioned, seem incredible. The bill provides for embracing all the existing laws in one code so as to be easy of access, and make plain provisions now obscure, and prevent any one from being Consul who is not a citizen of the United States; no Consul to receive remuneration until he arrives at his post, the pay to cease when he leaves it.

The bill provides for the simplification of the grade, and to have but two classes of Consuls and Commercial Agents. The proposition [illegible] the English system, which is not suitable to our present necessities. The fourth contemplated reform is, that the Consul at large, in a commercial port, shall devote his whole time to his duties, not to engaging in trade and using his office for his personal advantage, and to the detriment of every other person engaged in the American trade, and [illegible] that the Consuls shall receive salaries rather than depend on the fluctuating fees of office.

TEXAN CREDITORS.

Mr. CHANDLER commenced a speech in favor of the bill, but gave way for a motion which prevailed that the House go into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union on the Special order, that being the Senate bill to provide for the payment of such of the creditors of the late Republic of Texas, as are comprehended in the law of September 9, 1850.

MR. SMITH WILL PRINT HIS SPEECH.

Mr. SMITH of Tenn., not wishing unnecessarily to consume the time of the House, asked and obtained permission to print the speech, in which he would oppose the extension of the term of the naturalization laws to twenty-one years, as contemplated by the bill of his colleague, Mr. TAYLOR, and at the same time take strong ground for most stringent measures to prevent immigration hither of foreign paupers, convicts and felons. On the other hand he should treat "Know-Nothingism,"—first, under the head of its origin and constituent elements; secondly, its mode of action; thirdly, its objects and assumed principles, and fourthly its fruits and ultimate consequences.

MISCELLANEOUS ON TEXAS.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE gave a history of the Texas debt, and advocated the passage of the bill as the best matter of compromise which could be adopted to settle the vexed and perplexing question.

Messrs. SMITH, and BELL of Texas, severally urged satisfaction to that State.

Mr. GIDDINGS had no idea of voting money to pay the Texas debt, when the people of Ohio have to pay their own; besides that Congress has failed to provide for redeeming the debt due to the children of our Revolutionary fathers. He had continental money descended to him from his father, for which he cannot get a cent. Corruption stalked in this Hall, pending the Texas annexation resolutions; Texas Scrip and Bonds were *then flourished far and wide, he would not say in this* House, for members are above reproach. [Laughter.]

Mr. CLINGMAN said, he did not see the bonds alluded to by the gentleman, and therefore he very naturally voted against the Texas Annexation resolution, but notwithstanding that vote he considered himself as much liable for the debt as those who voted for them.

Mr. JONES, of Tenn., moved an amendment, reducing the sum proposed to be appropriated from $8,500,000 to $6,550,000.

Mr. SMYTH said, if this were adopted Texas will reject the act.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE opposed the amendment, saying that the bill is a good financial arrangement for the United States.

Without taking question the Committee rose.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE reminded the House this was the only day to be devoted to the bill; therefore, with a view of disposing of it, he moved the House again go into Committee.

Several ineffectual motions were then made for the House to adjourn, no quorum voting.

MEMBERS SLIP OUT INTO THE LOBBY.

It was now 5 o'clock, and the Speaker said he would count to see whether a quorum was present or not, when a dozen or more of the opponents of the bill slipped into the lobby to avoid being counted.

Mr. ORR said there was a manifest disposition to postpone this matter unnecessarily, and with the view of letting gentlemen show their hands, he moved there be a call of the House.

A VOICE OUTSIDE THE BAR—We will stay here as long as you will.

As soon as the Clerk began to call the roll, those who had slipped out returned, and when the call was completed, one hundred and fifty-three members had answered to their names.

The House then adjourned.

MR. CASS' SPEECH.

INSTRUCTING SENATORS.

Following is the speech delivered by Senator CASS upon occasion of the presentation to the Senate, *February 5*, of a joint resolution from the Legislature of Michigan instructing their Senators and Representatives to use their best exertions to procure the passage of the act prohibiting the introduction or existence of Slavery in any of the Territories, especially in Kansas and Nebraska, and to introduce without delay a bill for the latter purpose; and to procure the immediate repeal of the act of 1850.

Mr. PRESIDENT: It is now some years since the Legislature of Michigan instructed the delegation of that State in Congress to vote for the measure historically known as the Wilmot Proviso, the interdiction of Slavery into the territories of the United States. I took the earliest opportunity in my power, in some remarks I made here in connection with the general subject of Congressional jurisdiction over those political communities, to announce the course I intended to pursue. As my convictions of constitutional duty prohibited me from obeying the instructions, I avowed my determination to resign my seat in this body whenever I should be called upon, by its proceeding, to take my part in the decision of the question.

While professing my adherence to the general doctrine, I said "I am a believer in the right of instruction, when fairly exercised, and under proper circumstances. There are limitations upon this exercise, but I need not seek to ascertain their extent, nor application, for they do not concern my present position. I acknowledge the obligation of the instructions I have received," &c. Any further action, however, on my part became unnecessary, by the repeal of the resolutions; a measure which was adopted with much unanimity by the Legislature, and approved by a vast majority of the people of the State.

And thus has the subject rested undisturbed, till within a few days; the delegation of Michigan in Congress having been left to follow the dictates of their conscience and judgment in relation to this whole matter. Quite recently, however, a change has taken place. The Democratic party in the State has lost its ascendancy, and a new party, with different views—and, I may add, in many respects with discordant ones—having obtained possession of the Legislative power, the resolutions which have just been read are the result of its action, and call upon me, as well as upon the other members of the delegation, to vote for depriving American citizens in the territories of the power to regulate one of the most important of their domestic concerns—that of the relation between master and servant, and for the repeal of the existing Fugitive Slave act, passed to give effect to a solemn guarantee of the Constitution.

As I peremptorily decline to do either, and intend to retain my place, it is necessary, in my own vindication before the people of the State, whom I desire respectfully to address from the seat which I here occupy by their favor and kindness, that I should now do what I was not required to do on the former occasion—to "ascertain the limitations" upon the right of instruction, or, to speak perhaps with more precision, "the extent" of the duty of obedience, so far as concerns my present position. And I have to say, Sir, that the circumstances in which the power to pass these resolutions originated constitute one of the very cases which occurred to me, at the time those words of caution were spoken, as restricting the obedience of the Representatives. The practical question, briefly stated, is this: Has a political party, whenever it accedes to power, by whatever combinations, the right to pass resolutions which its opponents, in legislative trusts, are bound to obey, or if prevented from obeying by their conscience and consistency, to resign their position?

The consequences of such a rule of action are too obvious to need detailed examination, and too serious to be incurred without pressing necessity. Into this body, it would introduce changes, radically affecting its organization, and incompatible with the objects of its institution as the representative branch of the sovereignty of the State. It would lose every characteristic of permanence, its members going out, year by year, as political fluctuations might transfer power from one party to another. For at all times would it be easy to select questions for this process of removal, which no honest man, of an opposite party, could support. Some of these are constitutional and others scarcely inferior to them in importance, involving points of policy, forming the very landmarks of the debatable ground, where our struggles have always heretofore taken place. That this power would be used, should indeed, for this purpose, no man will deny. The excitements of the past warn us as to what the future would bring with it. And that the disadvantage would be the share of the Democracy is certain, for it is well understood that in the creed of our opponents, instructions carry with them neither the duty to obey nor the obligation to resign. The two Whig Senators, who have occupied seats in this body from Michigan, one of them my immediate predecessor, and the other my colleague during a portion of my first term of service, honorable and distinguished citizens, both disavowed the obligation of instructions, and both refused at least in one instance to obey the expressed will of the Legislature conveyed to them by its resolutions. And I believe their views were in conformity with the opinion of their party in the State.

I am not called upon to discuss the general doctrine. All I seek is to explain why I acknowledged the obligations of the former instructions and deny those of the present. And when I deny the power of the existing majority of the Legislature of Michigan, composed as it is of political opponents, whose efficient bond of union is antagonism to the Democracy, to instruct me out of office, I feel that my object is accomplished. I presume there was not a member of the General Assembly, whose will is embodied in that document, who did not know that no human consideration would induce me to support the measures which find such favor in their eyes. So far as respects myself, it was the vacation of the office that was hoped for.

Mr. President, strange doctrines are abroad, and strange organizations are employed to promulgate and enforce them. Our political history contains no such chapter in the progress of our country as that which is now opening. The grave questions *of constitutionality and policy* which have been so long the battle-cry of parties are contemptuously rejected, and intolerance, religious and political, finds zealous [illegible] it may be they will prove successful advocates, in the middle of the Nineteenth Century, boasting, with much self-complacency, of *its intelligence*, and in this *free country*, founded upon emigration, and grown prosperous and powerful by toleration.

It is a system of proscription which would exclude the first General who fell at the head of an organized American army—and nobly and gallantly did he fall while fighting for our infant liberties, under the walls of Quebec—from all political confidence, because he happened to be born on the wrong side of the Atlantic; and would exclude also the last surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence from any similar token of regard, because he was a Catholic. What if these eminent leaders in our revolutionary cause were living to witness this appeal to local and sectarian prejudices! But MONTGOMERY and CARROLL went to their graves with the weight of no such ingratitude upon their hearts.

Two great parties, equally attached to the principles of our Government, but differing upon many questions of administration, and alternately borne to power and driven from it, and whether in place or out of it, watching each other with jealous scrutiny, present a wise and fortunate arrangement for the *preservation of freedom, and for guarding against* the abuse of authority. Such has been our condition, and well and wisely has its work been done. What new experiment is needed? What more does this lately awakened zeal propose? As a country we are in possession of everything the heart of man can desire—power, intelligence, prosperity, happiness, abundance, freedom, equality, the religion of God and the respect of man; all the elements, indeed, which give value to social life or security for the duration of political blessings. We want no new parties, no new platforms, no new organizations, and the sooner these dangerous efforts are abandoned, the better it will be for us and for those who are to follow us, in this heritage of freedom.

During the process of constructing a party upon this narrow basis of exclusion, humbly affecting to know nothing, while resolutely determined to direct everything, and especially of constructing one with principles of organization not only secret in their operation, and seeking unity in action, not in individual conviction, and responsibility, but in the surrender of the will of each to the demands of those who gain the direction of the association—during this process the public mind must be in a state of feverish excitement, unfriendly to calm deliberation and judgment, [illegible] acquired by considerations arising out of this state of things, do not act under the "fair and proper circumstances," which I declared in 1850, to be indispensable to the obligatory force of legislative instruction.

I am firmly persuaded that the adoption of either of the measures, much more of both, demanded by the Legislature of Michigan, would be the signal for the breaking up of this Government, and the dissolution of this confederacy. I know there are many honest men who scout at every idea of danger, and many others who, while admitting it, are yet prepared to meet it, let it bring what disasters it may, prepared to sacrifice this magnificent structure of freedom to one overpowering impulse, which leads captive alike the heart and the understanding. This is no time to surrender the outworks of the citadel—to abandon the securities which wisdom and patriotism have provided, and to throw away all the checks we possess, against rash and dangerous innovations.

For myself, Sir, if Providence permit, I shall remain in the position I occupy during the residue of my term of service, unless, indeed the Democracy of Michigan should require me to do what my convictions of duty would prohibit me from doing; in which event I should retire without hesitation to private life, where indeed I am sufficiently warned by the years that have passed over me, I must soon retire, come what may. But as my life draws toward its close, aye, as it advances, instead of enfeebling, it adds strength to my love of country, and continues to console me with bright hopes of her future power and stability.

What I fear above all is that in the Providence of God we may be struck with that judicial blindness with which nations are punished for national offences, and thus add another to the melancholy list of people who had not wisdom enough to appreciate the value of free institutions, nor virtue and firmness enough to maintain them.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 6.

A treaty with Mexico, substantially like that recently negotiated with Russia, recognizing the principle that free ships make free goods, has been sent to the Senate for ratification.

The statements that A. DUDLEY MANN is to resign the Assistant Secretaryship of State, or that he will receive the appointment as Minister to France, or Secretary of Legation at Paris, are utterly untrue.

Mr. WELLS' debut in the Senate to-day against the French Spoliation bill was listened to attentively, and was thought to be a good presentation of that side of the question. It is supposed to foreshadow the action of the Executive.

The Secretary of State has replied to Col. KINNEY's communication of the 28th, stating the purposes and objects of his Central American enterprise, and asking if the Government proposes to arrest his expedition by public proclamation. Mr. MARCY says: If the enterprise of which you speak in your letter to me of the 28th, is a mere peaceful emigration of you and those who propose to go with you; if you prefer to leave the United States and seek a permanent home in a foreign country, to renounce your citizenship here and the rights and privileges belonging to it, and to submit to the laws of another jurisdiction, it is neither the duty nor the desire of this Government to interfere with your proceedings. By such a course you cease to be citizens of the United States, and can have, after such a change of allegiance, no claims to protection as such citizens from this Government. The Secretary of State, however, denies that the Mosquito Indians have any sovereign or political authority in Central America, and concludes, "If the emigrants should be formed into companies, commanded by officers, and furnished with arms, such organization would assume the character of a military expedition, and being hardly consistent with professions of peaceful objects, it would devolve upon the Government to inquire if it be not a violation of the neutrality act."

The *Star* contradicts the *Union* on the Central American question, and intimates that the *Union* no longer represents the views of the Administration upon this and other questions.

STATE AFFAIRS.

Election of a U. S. Senator for Six Years.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD RE-ELECTED!

Other Nominees, and the Votes They Received.

CLASSIFICATION OF THE VOTERS.

CHEERFUL TIME IN THE CAPITOL.

HOW THE STATE TAKES IT.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 6, 1855.

The House was crowded to suffocation this morning—crowded on the floor, the Speaker's desk, the lobbies, the steps, the aisles—[illegible] that felt there was the weal or woe of this great Commonwealth hanging upon this day's proceedings.

The House suspended the General Order, to continue the discussion of the resolution, already so long and so ably considered. Mr. FITCH had the floor last evening and it was of course accorded him this morning. He continued his remarks in review and refutation of the denunciations against Mr. SEWARD which had been uttered in the Legislature, and outside of the Capitol, and had closed his speaking when the hour of 12 arrived, and the Speaker announced the special order of the day, "The election of a United States Senator," and that business was forthwith proceeded with—the Clerk calling the roll. Every member was in his seat but Mr. STUYVESANT, of New-York, and Mr. CAMPBELL, of Albany. The following is the result of the vote, each member rising in his place as his name was called, and announcing his choice:

WM. H. SEWARD was nominated by Messrs. Baldwin, Baker, Beecher, J. Bennett, J. P. Bennett, Boyce, Blakeslee, [illegible], Boynton, Brasil, Bushnell, Churchill, Clark, E. Cole, S. B. Cole, Coleman, [illegible], Davidson, Denham, Dumont, Eames, Edwards, Everts, Fairchild, Fitch, Gleason, Hull, Hunt, Jimmerson, C. F. Johnson, J. B. Johnson, Kemp, Kirkland, Leigh, Littlefield, Lowrie, Meachem, Magnum, McKinney, Mallory, Mann, May, E. Miller, Munro, Paine, D. Palmer, Pomeroy, Phelps, Platt, Ramsey, Raymond, Rickerson, Rhodes, Robinson, Schuyler, B. Smith, S. Smith, Speaker, Stebbins, Terhune, O. Tompkins, J. Tompkins, Van Ostol, Walker, Wells, G. D. Williams, Wilsey, Wisner, Wooden—69.

DANIEL S. DICKINSON was nominated by Messrs. Aitken, Allen, Buckley, Covey, Dixon, Ivans, Munday, Odell, Searing, Seymour, Smalley, Stevens, Sutro, Waterbury—14.

WASHINGTON HUNT was nominated by Messrs. Henning, Chester, Gates, Lamport, F. W. Palmer, Peck, Petty, Rhodes, Van Etten—9.

HORATIO SEYMOUR was nominated by Messrs. Bridenbecker, Conger, Davy, Devening, McLaughlin, O'Keefe, Parker, Sargent, E. L. Smith, W. B. Smith, Wager, Ward—12.

JOHN A. DIX was nominated by Messrs. Chapin, Green, J. C. Parker, Rider, Selden, Starnton, S. B. Whalen—7.

HORATIO SEYMOUR, Jr., of Erie, by Messrs. Kendig, [illegible]—2.

PRESTON KING was nominated by Mr. L. Miller—1.

MILLARD FILLMORE was nominated by Messrs. Cooke, Hawes, W. W. Wood and A. G. Williams—4.

W. W. CAMPBELL was nominated by Mr. Headley—1.

BENJAMIN F. BUTLER was nominated by Mr. [illegible]—1.

JOHN D. HOWELL was nominated by Mr. Wygant—1.

ALBERT LESTER was nominated by Mr. Case—1.

L. WAIT was nominated by Mr. J. A. Smith—1.

GREENE C. BRONSON was nominated by Mr. Dodge—1.

OGDEN HOFFMAN was nominated by Mr. Parker—1.

H. G. HAVEN was nominated by Mr. Goddard—1.

Of the votes for WM. H. SEWARD, sixty-five were given by Whigs; one by a Democrat; one by a Maine Law man; one by a Republican; one by a Whig and Republican.

Of the votes for D. S. DICKINSON, thirteen were given by Democrats; one by an Independent American.

Of the votes for WASHINGTON HUNT, eight were given by Whigs; one by [illegible].

All for HORATIO SEYMOUR were given by Democrats.

Of the votes given for JOHN A. DIX, five were by Democrats; one by an Independent Democrat, and one by a Maine Law man.

HORATIO SEYMOUR, Jr.'s, two were given by Independent Americans.

PRESTON KING's was given by a Democrat.

MILLARD FILLMORE's were given, two by Whigs; one by a Democrat; one by an Independent American and Maine Law man.

W. W. CAMPBELL was the nominee of one Independent American and Maine Law man.

BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, ALBERT LESTER, J. WAIT and GREENE C. BRONSON had each one Democratic vote.

JOHN D. HOWELL had one Independent American nomination.

OGDEN HOFFMAN and H. S. HAVEN each had one Whig vote.

The Senate proceedings took much the same course. The pack-horse there was the resolution to employ counsel in the LEMMON slave suit, Virginia, vs. New York. Mr. DICKINSON had the floor, and occupied the attention of the Senate until a few minutes previous to the hour of 12 o'clock, when it was awarded to Mr. JUSTIN B. WILLIAMS, who defined his reasons for voting for Mr. SEWARD. He had not concluded when the hour 12 having arrived, the Senate proceeded to the election of a person to represent this State in the United States Senate. The result of the vote is as follows:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD was nominated by Messrs. Barnard, Bishop, Bradford, Butts, W. Clark, Crosby, Dickinson, Dorrance, Field, Hopkins, Munroe, Pratt, Richards, Robertson, Sherrill, Walker, Williams, Yost—18.

D. S. DICKINSON was nominated by Messrs. *Barr, Danforth, Halsey, Hutchins, Watkins*—5.

OGDEN HOFFMAN was nominated by Mr. BROOKS—1.

PRESTON KING was nominated by Mr. Z. CLARK—1.

DANIEL ULLMANN was nominated by Mr. GOODWIN—1.

WM. F. ALLEN was nominated by Messrs. Hitchcock, Lansing—2.

GEO. R. BABCOCK was nominated by Mr. PUTNAM—1.

S. E. CHURCH was nominated by Mr. SPENCER—1.

MILLARD FILLMORE was nominated by Mr. WHITNEY—1.

Absent—Mr. *Sterling*.

Whigs in Roman; Hardshells in *Italic*; Know-Nothings in SMALL CAPITALS; Softs in CAPITALS.

Messages were transmitted between the two branches, announcing the result of their respective nominations. When the joint meeting was held in the hall of the Assembly, the Lieutenant Governor and the Speaker occupied jointly the Speaker's platform. The Clerk of the Senate and the Clerk of the House read from their respective journals the proceedings which had been, and it appearing that the two Houses were agreed in their choice, the Lieutenant Governor announced that WILLIAM H. SEWARD had been chosen to represent the State of New-York in the Senate of the United States for the six years succeeding the 4th day of March, 1855.

In vain the Speaker's hammer sounded for order. The warm hearts that had felt through this protracted struggle the conviction that he of all other men, was the best fitted to represent the State in the Councils of the Nation, could not longer keep from the utterance of their joy at his triumphant choice. They forgot the House, the Senate, the place—they thought only of the occasion, and gave way to the impulse of the moment. Cheer after cheer rose to the dome, in which the Senate and Assembly took full share with the people.

You have the result—you may expect nothing more from the undersigned. There are loud, hearty cheers around the capitol—rejoicing in the streets—and the cannon are booming loudly in the public square. I am going to have my share of the exhibition. J. E. S.

Re-election of Senator Seward.

From the Albany Evening Journal, Feb. 7.

The Legislature responded to a sentiment which pervades the whole State in reelecting WILLIAM H. SEWARD to the Senate of the United States. The duty was discharged with a promptness and firmness eminently honorable to Whig Members of the Senate and Assembly, and when the result was announced, a shout went up from the thousands who awaited it within and without the Halls, which showed how intensely the popular feeling sympathized with and in the action of the Legislature.

There is profound and heart-felt cause for rejoicing in this result. The People and the Legislature have been true to the interests and honor of the State. The Legislature is in especial manner entitled to the credit of [illegible] with Roman patriotism and firmness. The pressure from strange sources, and in stranger forms, has been importunate and influential. Individual members, holding relations which they never suspected, were [illegible] to conflict with their duty, were singled out for the operations of a secret order that arrogated a right to control their votes. But we rejoice to know that so many resisted this assumption of authority with indignation. [illegible] "sons of Levi" were told that they "took too much upon themselves."

Nothing could have been more timely or more beneficial than the debate that sprung up in the Assembly. [illegible] To Messrs. LEIGH, STEBBINS, BAKER, RICKERSON, C. P. JOHNSON, the SPEAKER, GLEASON, BLATCHFORD, HULL, S. SMITH, MAY, FITCH, who participated in that debate, the people of this State are largely indebted. All honor, therefore, not only to the Whigs who have upheld their Principles, in Defeat, but to those who, resisting appliances and threats, firmly recorded their Votes for FREEDOM.

It is due to the Democratic members of either branch of the Legislature, to say that no factious opposition came from them. [illegible]

[illegible]

A salute of three hundred guns, in honor of the election of WILLIAM H. SEWARD, was fired in the City [illegible]

[illegible]

The Reelection of Mr. Seward.

SYRACUSE, Tuesday, Feb. 6.

The friends of WILLIAM H. SEWARD are rejoicing over his reelection. Eighty-one guns were fired by them this afternoon in honor of the occasion.

Announcement of Mr. Seward's Election in Rochester.

ROCHESTER, Tuesday, Feb. 6.

The announcement of Mr. SEWARD's election was received here this afternoon, and caused great excitement. Flags were raised immediately, and at 5 o'clock 100 guns were fired. Bonfires are blazing in all parts of the city this evening.

The Result in the City.

There was great enthusiasm among the Whigs of the City on the reception of the tidings of Mr. SEWARD's election. In the evening the [illegible] buildings were brilliantly illuminated in honor of the event.

A large and very enthusiastic meeting of the Whig General Committee was held at the Broadway House, to express the Whig sentiment of the City. [illegible] presided. [illegible] offered the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, The election this day, by the Legislature of this State, of WILLIAM H. SEWARD to the Senate of the United States, is in the judgment of this Committee a truthful expression of the wishes of the Whig people of this State, therefore be it

Resolved, That the thanks of the Whig General Committee of the City of New-York are due and are hereby tendered to the Whig members of the Legislature, [illegible]

It was further resolved, to publish these proceedings in all the Whig papers of the City of New-York.

There was considerable discussion on the resolutions, and they were adopted by a vote of [illegible] March next.

Work is Wanted in the Country.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In the DAILY TIMES of Friday, [illegible] you have a communication from Mr. WM. WEST, [illegible] regarding the demand and price of farm labor. I happen to be one of the "eighty-eight" persons who replied to Mr. GREELEY's circular. It may not be wholly inappropriate in me to say a word in answer to Mr. WEST's communication. Mr. WEST says he "knows that the [illegible]" [illegible] need for hired labor on the farms in this section exceeds the supply—is not true. [illegible] wish to speak for only this immediate locality when I say it is entirely [illegible] good and even high prices. [illegible] were obliged in some instances to pay [illegible] prices for help in order to secure their [illegible] Allow me to give you a list of about the average of prices with us last season:

Men by the year and board with employer, from $140 to $175.

Men by the month, say 8 months and board, $16 to $18 per month.

Men per day, other than haying and harvesting, from 75 cents to $1.

Men in haying and harvesting per month, and board, from $20 to $30.

Men per day, in haying and harvest, [illegible] to $1 25.

I paid an indifferent hand the last named price in harvesting, and it is conceded by all in this section, both employers and employed, that many more could have obtained like prices. I trouble you because I am unwilling that the unemployed with you should be misinformed or misled in this matter, which so intimately concerns them. We say again to you there is room here in the country for many an honest heart and willing hand to aid in tilling the soil [illegible] most noble and healthy of all occupations. W. J. [illegible]

SALISBURY, Litchfield Co., Conn., Feb. 5, 1855.

ONEONTA, Otsego Co., Thursday, Feb. 1, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

You appear to be interesting yourselves in behalf of unemployed laborers in your City. Perhaps you may be instrumental in doing me a favor, and at the same time rendering a service to others. I want a woman or girl who understands doing general housework,—such as baking, cooking, washing, ironing, cleaning house, &c. One who is smart and active, and clean and neat about her business. Such a one I will pay ten shillings per week for one, two or more years. My family consists of wife, self and four children, the youngest one eight years of age.

If you can send half a dozen such women as I have described, I will see that they all have good places within six hours from the time they are landed here. If they are ignorant of work, or not of healthy constitutions, we don't want them.

The best route is the N. Y. and Erie Railroad to Deposit, thence by stage (fare $2) to this place.

Respectfully, I am yours, W. S. [illegible]

☞ Among the novelties soon to be seen at the London Crystal Palace is a cavern, intended to represent a reduced model of a lead mine. The mines selected for illustration are those near Matlock, in Derbyshire. In the outer portion of the wall are two small veins of lead, and immediately beneath them a fissure thickly studded with the stalactites peculiar to these mines. In the interior, every part of the real mine will be seen. There is the little ceaseless stream that is always running in this description of mine—the shaft through which the produce of the mine is drawn, and by means of which the miner ascends and descends—the miners' footways and tracks, the picks and tools of the miners, the veins of ore, and everything essential to the working of the mine. At the mouth of the shaft a windlass will be placed, to render the whole complete.

Where is German Democracy?

This question involuntary presents itself to us in looking at the present crisis in Germany. Austria aspiring to the German Imperial crown; Prussia without influence and sympathy; the smaller States yielding to the dictates of Austria; the whole press rejoicing in the alliance with the Western Powers, while not a word is heard against the treacherous dynasty of Hapsburg—in this state of things it appears as if German Democracy had died out, or like the constitutional party, had committed its guidance to the Vienna policy. And farther, while the exiles of all other countries have declared their opinion in respect to the present war, while the French have spoken through Victor Hugo and Ledru Rollin, while Mazzini is agitating as ever for Italy, while Kossuth, by his speeches, works upon public opinion in England, while, finally, Poland is active, not only diplomatically through Czartoryski in Paris, but also fighting bravely on the battle-field—the German exiles alone give no sign of life. Where is German Democracy?

In Leipsic. German Democracy is not dead, nor has it sold itself to the ambitious plans of the Vienna Hofburg, but it lives, more sound, more courageous, more hopeful than before, and larger its aim than ever.

When in March, 1848, the revolutionary movement in Germany conquered, the intellectual development since the Reformation was just completed. The free spirit of Protestantism, which in England had at once transferred itself from Religion to the State, but which in Germany had required four centuries to become cognizant of its whole essence, uttered its last word through German philosophy. Not only was it the latest, but also the deepest and most universal of all which had ever been uttered. "Man cannot think too highly of himself," the German philosopher Hegel had said to his disciples, and they did not hesitate to apply the consequences of this principle to everything. Christianism, Protestantism and pure Humanity were considered in a manner as synonymous, and it was thought that the national problem of the German people consisted in their identification. From this time one thing was certain, that if the German people made a revolution, it would be at the same time the most radical and the most human which had ever taken place. Especially was this true as regards German Democracy, which in order to remain faithful to the national instinct, was obliged to appear prudent but decided, energetic but free from any unnecessary measures of violence. After the success of the revolution throughout the country, and among so cultivated a people as upon the whole the Germans are, this would not have been at all difficult; but between the Democratic party and the real people there stood a third—the Constitutional party—adhering to old traditions and comprising the middle classes. It had been called to power by the rulers in time of need, and was thus in the possession of means which it was ready to use against the Democratic party as soon as it should show any signs of continuing the revolution. The situation of the latter party became thereby very complicated. It would not, without putting a doubt on its own existence, stop with what it had as yet [illegible] the Constitutional party [illegible] of the misery; and it was too weak to be opposed to both. Thus nothing remained but to be patient in an active neutrality, until the natural development of affairs should assign it a more immediate position. Circumstances were extremely favorable to such a hope. In the assemblies of the different States, when the rulers only convoked in order that they might have a counterbalance of separate interests against the National Parliament at Frankfort, most of the elections had resulted in favor of the Democratic party. To them, therefore, the rulers would not look for aid, but on the contrary they rather seconded the Democratic minority at Frankfort, and would have preferred even without the action of the National Parliament, to have driven the kings from the land. In fact it only depended upon the right period, which, after the Parliament had been invested with supreme authority over the whole of Germany, was the moment of the completion of the Constitution. The Parliament was legally bound to introduce the latter, and it was perfectly evident that the rulers would resist its introduction. Then the moment had arrived in which again to arouse the nation and to proclaim the republic; [illegible] majority at Frankfort, which was daily losing popularity with its own party, would have then been obliged to submit to the national will. But unfortunately the Democratic party could not await this moment; it had no patience, and committed the egregious error of *threatening* its adversaries with its power, at a time when it did not yet have enough. The consequences were that its threats only excited the others and drew their attention to their danger, while they involved the Democratic party *itself in risings* which were all separately suppressed. What was to be feared, immediately took place. The majority at Frankfort went totally over to the side of the rulers, and after the Assemblies in the different States had been blown up, and the King of Prussia accordingly refused the German Imperial crown, they suddenly, *en masse*, left the Parliament, in order to render it incapable of further action. Thus to be sure [illegible] for the remaining portion [illegible] a Rump Parliament [illegible] the revolutionists of Germany from that point, where democracy still had the most adherents; but it was in vain. Circumstances were no longer fit for such an enterprise, and when the [illegible] nothing [illegible] to be done but to nominate a Regency for the future, in whose hands is placed the rights of German independence.

Since then the situation of democracy in Germany is, however, as follows: After it became too weak to withstand the united power of the Governments, it retired from all external participation in public life. It considers the whole official condition of Germany as illegal, and does not wish to appear to sanction it, even negatively, by its opposition. Among a people like the German, in whom there is so much mental cultivation, such political demonstrations as used in other States [illegible]. There nothing can be gained except what is effected by the free and harmonious common action of all. Political phenomena, like Rossi, at least, are impossible in Germany. The existence of a nation of [illegible] millions of individuals cannot be represented in a single personality. [illegible] having no foundation where the masses only play those parts which are freely allowed them, and play them as the *central points of the technical party organization*, in which strength of character and personal experience are of more avail than brilliant eloquence. The German democrats, who have gone through a severe schooling as regards practice, and who never were mistaken about the true sense of their principles, like many others, have acquired both of these, and it cannot be said of them that they have nothing learned from history. On the contrary, just in the present crisis they are intent upon fulfilling their task by relinquishing all theoretical questions and appealing to the national spirit of the people, which knows nothing of political and social systems. What they wish of it, and what in fact is arising in Germany, is not a new and stronger Democratic party, but *a new nationality*. This can only gain by a war against Russia, and if the German Democrats urge the latter, even under the initiative of Austria, we may be sure that they know what they are about. At any rate they will let their blood, shed in the interest of their people, be dearly paid for; and even if their own situation should not be much bettered, yet their cause will not be lost.

Finally, as regards the German exiles, the most numerous of all, the development of affairs at home has not remained strange to them. Although it is against their own personal interest, yet they have had self-denial enough to assist, favor and even bring it about. Abroad they want nothing to seek except to make the German name esteemed by their personal conduct, bearing in mind Macaulay's description of the doings of the exiled English cavaliers, and refraining from all empty agitation and revolutionizing. But they are not resigned and discouraged. They still hope to see their country released from its tyrants, and to find time and strength enough for participating in its struggles for freedom.

Thus the position and the future of German Democracy is the position and future of the German nation itself. Its history is the history of this, and whatever enters the circle of the national movement cannot avoid getting dissolved in its own life and spirit. Democracy has not such an *assured* existence in any other nation of Europe. ALLEMAND.

A Suggestion for Women.

It must be evident in these days of suffering and wretchedness, that a great amount of misery might be avoided if women were not so utterly dependent. The moment men are thrown out of employment or die, then women and children must beg or starve. Of what a burden would charitable societies be relieved, if women were only capable of sustaining themselves. Why is it that there should be such a horror of a woman's knowing anything but housework? No matter how well she knows this, but this is not enough. How much housework have all these hundreds of suffering women to do? and without the housework they must fold their hands in idleness and beg their bread. But here is one who has a profession—whom Art acknowledges as one of her gifted ones. She has a home, a husband, and children, and housework, and do they not all receive their share of attention? Does she love her husband less because she is able to assist him in procuring comforts and luxuries for their mutual enjoyment? He is dependent upon his daily labor, but there is not the constant fear that if he should be removed by death, she must be left dependent and helpless. She loves him as her companion and friend, not merely as one to whom she must look for bread. She would mourn him as the greatest earthly loss, but not because she must henceforth support herself. She supports herself now. It is only a small portion of the day that any artist can devote entirely to his pencil. The housework and the children may be attended to, and there yet remain time for as much professional labor as is good for the health, and it can be better performed when varied by the healthful exercise which the family requires.

How long must this heathenish notion prevail, that a married woman in order to be respected must be *supported*? It is more respectable even to be supported by charity than to support herself. If left a widow it is quite proper that she should resort to any employment which will relieve her from want. If she only devoted the leisure hours of her married life to providing for the day of calamity, she would not now have been reduced to the miserable alternative of beggary—starvation. Dependence is very sweet, if one is only always sure of having something to depend upon; but to be educated with the hope and certainty of being supported, and then suddenly to have every staff removed and be thrown entirely upon self—weak and trembling and ignorant self, without a knowledge of a single avenue that leads to wealth or comfort, or the hope of these is the opposite of sweet, it is the very essence of bitterness. But I have wandered from my suggestion. I think it would be well for those gentlemen who think women should be thus educated and prepared for life, to form an association to support them, in order that their *refined* sensibilities may not be shocked by coming in contact with the world, when those who should be their supporters leave them in desolation, or are removed by death.

If it is only proper that they should keep house, it is surely important that they should be provided with housekeeping to do, or else they should be supported in idleness. It cannot be more shocking to those who ridicule and revile, than it is to those who come out of retirement amid the revilings, in order to find something to do that they may earn their bread. If they are ever to be upbraided for unwomanly desires and department if they leave the fireside, those who thus strew their path with thorns should be willing to provide them with cheerful firesides by which to stay and cultivate womanly graces. To die outright is not so great a calamity, but to be [illegible] by inches, and endure the torture for years with no hope of release, is something from which almost anything human might well recoil. If there were only a fund for supporting women in *her true sphere*, and all could be sure of a sufficient sum for this purpose, I think there would be very few who would care to come in competition with men for positions of place or power. Or if every man whose duty it is to support a family, fulfilled this duty, providing for the present and future, leaving to woman only her domestic duties, there would not be so many worse than widows and fatherless begging for bread. But as men are not all energetic or prosperous, there seems a necessity that woman should be *taught to take care of herself*. Those who bid her do it at home would do well to look in upon a few hundreds of the homes of our City just now, and see the material which is to [illegible] and supply them with food; and those who talk so eloquently about the duties of mothers to their children, and the necessity of their constant presence at home, should see the hearth-stones deserted all day long by the mothers who go forth to beg for food and for work, leaving little ones to grow up without a single association connected with home, but those of poverty, desolation and vice. MINNIE MYRTLE.

Mademoiselle.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Here is an extract from a letter written by Madame Sevigne, when staying in Brittany, to her daughter, and dated 20th September, 1761. It indicates that Roman Catholics in France have long been trained to "Madonnaism," and educated to receive the newly proclaimed Popish Dogma:

"As for La Mousse, (the Abbé,) he catechises, Sundays and holidays. The other day he had got all the little children of the place about him, and was catechising them; but after several questions they had so confounded matters, that when he came to ask them who the Blessed Virgin was, they all set up their pipes together and answered, *Creator of Heaven and Earth.* The good man was not shaken in his belief by the children, but finding the men and women, and even the old folks, all in the same story, he did not know what he was about, and if I had not luckily come in the nick of time, he would never have been able to extricate himself."

Harlem Road—Mr. Dean on Commutation.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Mr. DEAN's report on the Harlem Railroad has punctually made its appearance. It is a curious, as well as in many respects able and useful document. There are whole chapters of moral philosophy in it, compressed into tables of figures. The entire report might have been headed, "A Chapter on Railroad Mismanagement." There is just enough of startling disclosure to make us curious to see what is still hid behind the curtain.

The proposal to raise the rates of fare and commutation is not a little surprising, considering the quarter from which it comes. The road has been well nigh ruined by fraud and mismanagement. The inference is that innocent men must be taxed to make it good. The stockholders' loss by their own officers must be transferred to the shoulders of others. The Harlem road has the monopoly of a route whose construction has cost an enormous sum, and now if it has cost by mismanagement double what it should have cost, this burden of extra millions must be thrown on those least able to bear it.

But there is another view of the matter. Mr. DEAN complains of the Common Council for a violation of faith in regard to the company. There was a verbal understanding, it seems, between the authorities and the railroad, that if the tunnel below Forty-second-street should be constructed, the company might use steam to their terminus below. Over this outrage the President grows somewhat eloquent, and we imagine he is about to translate his moral philosophy from figures to words. Did it never occur to Mr. DEAN that a railroad may violate its plighted faith as well as the City authorities? Did he overlook the fact that the villages along the road have grown up in consequence of encouragements to travel, which seemed to men not versed in sophistry as reliable as the "verbal agreement" of which he speaks? Laboring men, and persons of small means, have bought ground and erected dwellings on the line of the road, in consequence of the virtually plighted faith of the company that they should be favored with a moderate tariff of commutation. In many cases they have invested their all. But at once the company, indignant at the violated faith on the part of the authorities, proceed to adopt the very principle which they denounce. If a comparison is to be drawn between the conduct of the authorities and that of the company, it belongs to the latter to blush first. There are few who would not rather occupy the position of domineering over a powerful railroad monopoly, than taking away the earnings of a poor man to feed the maw of a gigantic fraud. The violation of faith in one case is by no means as aggravated as in the other. On this subject, at least, the company should put its hand on its mouth, and its mouth in the dust, and be silent forever.

But the policy of the report is somewhat curious. The road must pay its way. The rate of commutation must be increased to secure this object. Did it never occur to the wisdom of the Directors that the question of increased taxation has two sides to it? The villages along the route have sprung into existence and rapid growth, by the encouragements afforded of cheap access to the City. They will only continue to grow as that encouragement is continued. The increased receipts of the Company will be dependent on the increased population along the route. Is it wise to drive population away? Is it wise to pursue a course that will leave those villages mere fixtures in regard to growth? But they will not remain fixtures. They will decrease. The policy of higher commutation is already doing its work. Several families in the writer's neighborhood have already left, and others are preparing to follow if this course is to be continued. Can the railroad Company tax empty houses? Do they wish a desert to draw a revenue from? Will it gratify them to know that the sources of their revenue are drying up? Common sense would indicate the folly of killing the goose that lays the golden egg.

The morality and wisdom of the proposed policy of raising the rate of commutation are about equal. A short-sighted man should be equally jealous of the honor of both. It is not our business to vindicate the City authorities from Mr. DEAN's charge, but it seems to us that it does not belong to the Company to cast the first stone. The disaffection that exists all along the line of the road is deep and strong. The Company propose, in fact, to reduce the value of property all along the route, to take from the poor man's pocket a portion of his property, for that property becomes comparatively worthless if the rate of commutation increases the expense of occupying it, or the difficulty of renting it. Another policy than the one proposed by Mr. DEAN is the policy of a WEST CHESTER.

Bishop Potter's Remarks in Canada.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In your article, a few days since, on the speech delivered by Bishop POTTER, of this Diocese, at the meeting of a religious society in Canada, you suggested that possibly the Bishop's speech was not accurately described. I have it from the lips of one who was present at that meeting, that your suggestion accords with the facts of the case. The paragraph from the Montreal paper was but a sketch of the Bishop's speech, and did not present the topics in the exact order of relative importance which they held in the address. The Bishop—as has been done often before—as by Mr. EVERETT and others while in Europe—adverted to the identity of the American nation with the English in origin, language and literature—their laudable rivalship in the arts and in institutions of learning and religion, &c., &c. And then, as an incidental inference, the Bishop said that in view of these things we could not but give our sympathies with England in the war she now waged in protection of a weak power, and to check the advances of a nation whose increasing might threatened to absorb all small States, and who disregarded the rights of the feeble.

The Bishop, I am assured, did not speak as if he were the only expositor of the said opinion and feelings of the American people; his language simply asserted that this sympathy was *largely felt*; he did not say it was *universal* or *predominant*. And the expressions he used bore none of that assumption of superiority of judgment which may be inferred from the sketch of his speech which was published.

The declarations which I now make are, it may be said, the offsetting of the [illegible] and memory of one hearer to those of another. I can only affirm that my informant had an opportunity to hear and know what was said *fully* equal to that of anybody else who was present. Let this suffice.

I make these remarks not only without the knowledge of Bishop POTTER, but against the wish he has expressed to others. For he has said that all public speakers would know how liable one's remarks are to be misquoted, unless taken down verbatim, and that all such persons would undoubtedly believe that he had been the subject of such mistake, rather than suppose he would do a wanton injury to any, or cast an imputation on the judgment or opinion of any body of men.

Even these lines would have been withheld, but that I perceive a cotemporary of yours has made this topic a subject for remarks of much severity, and insinuations of dangerous latitude. [illegible]

The Paris theatres have produced during the past year no less than 220 original pieces. Of these new works, 17 are operas, 17 comedies, two ballets, two dramas and one tragedy. The rest are vaudevilles. Such, we infer from our experience, are the dramatic prospects of London in the year now opening.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

A THIRD GALLERY OF PORTRAITS. By GEORGE GILFILLAN. New-York: SHELDON, LAMPORT & BLAKEMAN. Pp. 468.

Mr. GILFILLAN, already known to the reading public as the author of a *First* and *Second Gallery of Literary Portraits*, besides the *Bards of the Bible*, and some other works of lesser note, has, in the present volume, which he styles his *Third Gallery*, collected the various articles, which, for the past two or three years he has contributed to the London *Critic*, TAIT's *Edinburg Magazine*, HOGG's *Instructor*, SHARPE's *Magazine*, and similar English and Scotch periodicals. And, discursive as he has been, at all periods of his literary life, he is now, we observe, more discursive than ever. His critical and appreciative faculties range over a vaster field, and he bridges the gulf which separates ÆSCHYLUS the mighty, from the latest English poetaster, STANYAN BIGG. Thus we have Mr. GILFILLAN's opinion of ÆSCHYLUS, served up to us, with as little egotism as possible, and with less scholarship than was to be expected. And we have Mr. GILFILLAN's opinion of MIRABEAU, of MARAT, of ROBESPIERRE, of DANTON, from which we are to presume that our author, who always records his opinion of the last topic he has considered—like the school boy, who stuffs his thesis with quotations from his latest class book—has turned his attention to the French Revolution. In the line of "Sacred Authors," we are treated to Mr. GILFILLAN's opinion of EDWARD IRVING, ISAAC TAYLOR, ROBERT HALL, and Dr. CHALMERS. These divines, we believe, figured somewhat extensively in the previous *Gallery of Portraits*, but then Mr. GILFILLAN sees fit to change his views pretty often—which, of course, he has a right to do, as well as any lady in the land—and what he approves as good or wonderful in a man of genius to-day, appears like an ugly black spot to his critical censorship on the morrow. Thus CARLYLE and EMERSON, who were such great giants of intellect with Mr. GILFILLAN, in his former works, are now dwarfed beneath the size of common men, and may thank their stars that their Dumfries critic has tempered justice with mercy, and has not annihilated them altogether. On the subject of the Astronomical Discourses of Dr. CHALMERS, Mr. GILFILLAN having adopted the conclusions of Dr. WHEWELL, in his late extraordinary work on *The Plurality of Worlds*, has seen fit to modify his opinion of their tendency and value. In fact, Mr. GILFILLAN, in the course of his literary career, has changed his views on so many subjects, and with respect to so many illustrious individuals, that it may, perhaps, be doubtful whether his verdict on any subject whatever is worth having. Certainly, he is a dangerous, because an unsettled guide, to those who, distrusting their own judgment in such matters, seek the assistance of a HALLAM or a HAZLITT, or even the Dumfries parson.

Yet, let us be thankful that we have a GILFILLAN. It is good not to despise little things. The fly, in the fable, sat in judgment on the sculptor's masterpiece, and why should not Mr. GILFILLAN decide upon the merits of COLERIDGE, BURKE, MACAULAY, THACKERAY, POE, EMERSON, CARLYLE, BUNYAN, MIRABEAU, and SHAKSPEARE? Mr. GILFILLAN, it is true, condemns some of these great men,—thinks small beer of MACAULAY, and calls POE a "Yankee Yahoo,"—but, then, remember that the fly condemned the great sculptor's work, and thought small beer of the sculptor. Again, we say, let us be thankful that we have a GILFILLAN. There is no book so foolish, observes CARLYLE, but that a still more foolish reader can be found to derive some advantage from it.

Lately, we remark, Mr. GILFILLAN has undertaken new employment. It was enough for him, at one time, to criticise men of established renown, but he has since widened his sphere of usefulness. Accoucheurship is Mr. GILFILLAN's latest profession. He has become a literary man-midwife. Or, not to be profane, he may be said to possess somewhat of a creative faculty, for he has but to say, Let there be a new poet,—and there is one. ALEXANDER SMITH, SIDNEY YENDYS, GERALD MASSEY and STANYAN BIGG owe most of their existence, and nearly all their importance to Mr. GILFILLAN's midwifery propensities. In the pages of *The Critic*, he is always startling the public with the discovery of a new poet. The "divine afflatus," in Mr. GILFILLAN's estimation, is as common as a Scotch mist. A considerable portion of this volume is devoted to the four gentlemen—("a cluster of new poets")—abovenamed, and if the world does not except to Mr. GILFILLAN's laudatory criticisms, certainly they can have no objections to urge.

An article in the present work, which would have attracted considerable attention from American readers, if it had been written by any other person than Mr. GILFILLAN, is a review of EDGAR A. POE. About a year ago, we copied it from the pages of the *Critic* into our own columns, our object being to lay it before our readers as a literary curiosity. A more infamous article has seldom been written. We are constrained to admit that POE was a bad man; but his Scotch accuser deliberately tells us that he was an incarnate fiend—"a combination," to use the critic's own words, "of the fiend, the brute, and the genius—one of the Gadarene swine, filled with a devil," "a heartless scoundrel," "a cool, calculating blackguard," who had "absolutely no virtue or good quality." "He had Satan substituted for soul." "He died as he had lived, a raving, cursing, self-condemned, conscious cross between the fiend and the genius, believing nothing, hoping nothing, loving nothing, fearing nothing—himself his own god and his own devil—a solitary wretch who had cut off *every* bridge that had connected him with the earth around and the heavens above,"—and so on through the whole article. We repeat, that if this precious piece of Billingsgate had been written by any other man than Mr. GILFILLAN, it would have been a proper subject for rejoinder.

In point of style, this *Third Gallery* is a slight improvement on our author's previous works. The tinsel is a little less evident, though there is enough *of it left to disgust* any *man of the least pretention* to correct taste. GERALD MASSEY, for instance, is "a giant under Etna;" he writes with "a red-hot-poker-pen," he has undergone "ages of experience," his earnestness "burns in fierce, exaggerated, volcanic forms," he is "an incarnation of the evil genius of Poetry." DISRAELI has "a great, glittering star suspended in the sky of his soul." Hundreds of instances as bad or worse than these might be quoted, but we find nothing so bad as that remark on *EMERSON in the Second Gallery*, that he "had left the pulpit, that he might swing to and fro upon the rainbow of eternity." There is nothing *quite* so bad in the present volume.

Our readers will gather from these remarks, that we do not think highly of Mr. GILFILLAN's literary and critical abilities. We do not. We regard him as vain and superficial to an extreme. He is a literary mountebank; his student-cloak is only a ragged harlequin jacket trimmed with spangles. In point of style, he is perhaps, the most vicious of any living writer; his criticism is of the most commonplace kind, as far as discrimination and justice are concerned; and his arrogance is only equalled by his absurdity.

REPORTS OF PRACTICE CASES DETERMINED IN THE COURTS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK. By ABBOTT BROTHERS. New-York: JOHN S. VOORHIES.

We have before us the first number of a series of reports, of which the above is the title, and which the publisher informs us is to fill the place of the *Code Reporter*. We are glad to see it, for we think that it is needed. The profession have now only *Howard's Practice Reports* to depend upon, which, though excellent as far as they go, yet cannot of course do full justice to the immense mass of decisions upon points of practice which are constantly arising under the Code. The decisions in the Courts of this City, as well the Superior Courts and the Common Pleas as the Supreme Court, will receive more attention in this series, though other districts will not be neglected. Many of them, doubtless, if not all, are published in the daily papers; but here they are collected in a neat, handy form, and clear type, for the benefit of those who keep no scrap books, or who have weak eyes.

The cases in this number are interesting and useful. We are glad to find in it Judge CLERKE's opinion overruling that celebrated decision in *Ten Thousand A Year*, by which Aubury lost his suit and his property through an erasure in a deed. That decision was always a hard one to submit to, and we are glad to find that it was not law. Pity the case had not been appealed.

The reports are to be published in numbers of about 100 pages each, six numbers to comprise a volume.

Puerperal Fever as a Private Pestilence. By OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES. This is a republication, by TICKNOR & FIELDS, of a paper read before the Boston Society for Medical Improvement, and printed, 1843, in the New-England *Quarterly Journal of Medicine and Surgery*. It seems to have been reproduced to meet the later doctrine of MEIGS, HODGE, and others, that puerperal fever is not so far contagious as to be carried from patient to patient by physicians and nurses. The paper is an excellent one, and none the less sound and satisfying because the author is not ignorant of the way of constructing a sentence felicitously, or even of rhyming happily.

MRS. SIGOURNEY wrote a charming book lately for those who, like herself, feel that they have reached the afternoon of life. It was entitled *Post Meridian*. Now her prolific pen gives another volume to her sex, under the title of *Sayings of the Little Ones and Poems for their Mothers*—a 12mo. of 252 pages, published by IVISON & PHINNEY. The "Sayings" are the quaint conceits and pathetic or ludicrous speeches of the *very young* folk—such as made the *Knickerbocker* a great favorite in many families last year—such as old bachelors are apt to think are "nonsense," but fathers and mothers read with wet eyes, though with smiling faces. It is a neat book and will be heartily enjoyed.

HARPERS' *Gazetteer of the Union* has reached its ninth number. Another will complete the set. The statistics of the countries written of are brought down to the latest dates. The maps are colored and are not so crowded with unimportant names as to be illegible. This *Gazetteer* seems to us to meet the want of the times—to be essential to all who intend to keep posted with current affairs and to note how fast the world moves.

The *Whig Almanac* is out,—full as usual of valuable statistics. Among other matters it has the Reciprocity, Gadsden and Japan Treaties, Election Returns from all the States, Abstracts of Secretaries' Reports, and a History of the K. N.'s so far as lived.—GREELEY & MCELRATH, publishers.

Fifty Years a Pastor is the title of a semi-centenary discourse, delivered in the Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, by Rev. Dr. JOHN M'DOWELL. Published by J. M. WILSON, Philadelphia.

Literary Gossip Abroad.

Everywhere, says WM. HOWITT, that I have been, in Victoria, New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, American reprints abound. I have never seen or heard of any attempt on the part of Custom-House officers to prevent their introduction. No revenue officer ever asked me at any port to show my luggage; and I have seen scores of Americans come in and pass with the same impunity. In fact, all these colonies consider it their interest to admit freely as many cheap books as possible; and who inclined to wish, who or what shall make them open their eyes? But they have gone further in Victoria. In May last, the leading journals at Melbourne openly and energetically advocated the free admission of such reprints, and declared that the sooner the law was utterly ignored the better; and as soon as the New Constitution is in force they will do it.

The proprietors of the Sydney *Morning Herald*, the Sydney *Empire*, the Melbourne *Argus*, and other Australian newspapers have increased the price of their respective journals from 3d. to 6d. per copy. The grounds put forth are their enhanced superiority as journals, and the consequently augmented cost of production. The new tariff came into operation in September last. The Ballarat *Times*, a very small paper, the Mount Alexander *Mail*, and others at the diggings, have for some time past been published at 1s.

The following letter has been published as having been received by Mr. STARK, of Edinburg, the author of a work entitled *Popular History of British Mosses*:

No. 7 PETER-STREET, Southwark-bridge-road, London.

DR. HENRY DEWHURST, F. R. S., presents his compliments to Mr. STARK, and respectfully informs him that he will have much pleasure in reviewing his work on *British Mosses*, in the English and Irish journals he contributes to, on the receipt of a copy, post or carriage free, for that specific purpose.

Dr. D. will feel highly honored and most grateful, if Mr. S. will kindly condescend to subscribe to his forthcoming illustrated work on the *Philosophy of Temperance*, 12s. 6d.

The favor of an early reply will much oblige.

This appears only another form for saying to a man—"Give me 12s. 6d., or I'll cut up your book."

The legal and political sketches of the late Right Hon. RICHARD LALOR SHIEL have been collected, and are to be published in a compressed form, edited by Mr. MARMION SAVAGE.

The *Catholic Standard*, the only organ of the Roman Catholics of England, will in future be edited by Mr. H. W. WILBERFORCE, brother to the Bishop of Oxford.

The subject of Sir PEREGRINE MAITLAND's Cambridge Prize Essay for 1855, is "The Religious History of the Sikhs, considered with especial reference to the Prospects of Christianity in North-western India."

The *Athenæum Français* draws attention to the fact of a quantity of spurious Greek manuscripts being in the market, and warns librarians and collectors.

The Cambridge Seatonian prize poem for 1855 is to be the "Plurality of Worlds." The value of the prize is £40.

Mr. W. CARLETON, an Irish writer of fiction, announces through the columns of the *Nation*, that he is about to leave Ireland forever, and to close the *remainder of his days in Canada*. This information he embodies in the following stanza:

> Ungrateful country, I resign
> The debt you owe to me and mine;
> My *own* neglect—your guilt and shame—
> And fling you back your curse of fame.

Mr. CARLETON has been for many years receiving a Government pension, amounting to £200 per annum, as an acknowledgment of his literary merits.

CHATEAUBRIAND received for the publication, in the *feuilletons* of one of the daily papers, of his *Memoires d'Outre Tombe*, £3,884, or a little more than £20 for each *feuilleton*. LAMARTINE received £2,000 for his *Confidences*, or £18 4s. per *feuilleton*. To GEORGE SAND, for the *History of Her Life*, now in course of publication in a Paris newspaper, £5,200 have been paid; and it is probable that her remuneration will be greater than that of either of her distinguished cotemporaries.

Among the novelties in War Literature stand *A Month before the Camp at Sebastopol*, by a "Non-Combatant," and the *Sonnets on the War*, collaborated by ALEXANDER SMITH and SYDNEY YENDYS. The former is a series of photographic word-pictures, produced by a non-military man, and supplying an excellent corollary to the more elaborate and technical descriptions of the newspaper correspondents and the more scientific chroniclers. Mr. BUSHBY, the "Non-Combatant" in question, is a Templar of rising reputation who spent his long vacation in visiting the *scene of the great European* drama now in progress at the Crimea, and has returned to present his friends and the public with a most readable and instructive book.

ORDER OF DRUIDS.—The St. Clair *Herald* says that an association of this ancient and mystic order is now being formed in that city. Nearly one hundred members have already been obtained, and the number is rapidly increasing. Associations are also being formed in Port Huron, China and Newport. The initiation ceremony is grand and imposing, while the obligations to which the members subscribe do not in the slightest degree affect their political or religious obligations or belief.—*Chicago Democrat, Jan. 31.*

Recent Deaths.

MISS MITFORD.

From the London Athenæum.

After a long period of decline and helpless suffering, cheerfully borne, the author of *Our Village*, died at Swallowfield Cottage, near Reading, on Wednesday last, aged—as a memorandum furnished by herself some years ago assures us—sixty-six years.

She was born in 1789, at Alresford, in Hampshire. Her mother was an heiress and the daughter of Dr. RUSSELL, of Ashe, in Hampshire—a man of scholarship and letters. Her father—belonging to the MITFORDS of Northumberland—was, as her own "Reminiscences" have told us, a sanguine, cheerful and speculative man—who tried physic, played at whist, spent every one's money, and something more, and made every living creature about him love him, lend to him and forgive him. To this love and to his extravagance his daughter's life was sacrificed. Every fortune that came in his way—including a £20,000 prize, won in the lottery—was wasted—gaily and plausibly—by Dr. MITFORD; and while yet a girl, with all the impulses of a poetess, but with all the reserve of an old-fashioned gentlewoman, strong within her, his daughter was placed in the position of one who had to "stave off" want and sorrow from the parent to whom she was devoted, by turning her choice and peculiar gifts to account in authorship. Educated in a London boarding-school—which seems to have had the peculiar gift of "bringing out" poetesses—Miss MITFORD first presented herself to the public in three volumes of poetry,—one a South-Sea romance, after the fashion of SCOTT. It was by chance that she afterwards fell on the veins of country life, scenery and manners, on the one hand,—and on the other, of high tragic passion and action which *Our Village* and her plays in verse severally represent. The story of these has been told too frequently and too minutely by herself in late publications which have passed through our hands for it to be necessary to dwell more minutely on them now, or to enumerate the works that made a laborer's cottage with a duchess' "flower garden," three miles from Reading, a place of pilgrimage to some of the highest and most accomplished persons in Europe. But we must add, that Miss MITFORD's works did not represent all her gifts, produced as they were under sharp pressure, and at moments when it was fitter that the body of a delicate woman should have been at rest rather than that her fancy should have been goaded into exertion. Her letters were charming; her conversation was shrewd, racy and elegant—full of pertinence in its allusions; full of anecdote in its recollections. She was a faithful and cheering friend to those she loved. She bore up against the trials of a hard and ill-understood life with a sweetness and vivacity such as could have made strangers imagine that there was nothing to bear. She was well read in old English and in French literature. Not long after her father's death, her own health, which had been shaken by her dutiful attendance on him, began to fail; and the illness which carried her away was slow, painful and dispiriting. But her sweetness of temper and brightness of mind never failed her to the last; since only a few hours before the news of her decease reached her friends, they had received from her greeting and tokens in her own handwriting,—showing not merely that the old kind heart was not soured by suffering, but that her sympathies had not been contracted by narrow fortunes, age and pain.

There are few of whom surviving friends will long think so affectionately and so cheerfully as of MARY RUSSELL MITFORD. Her name has an honored place in the library of healthy and real English literature.

The obituary also includes the death of Lord ROBERTSON, better known as a lawyer than a poet. The *Critic* believes that there is no ground for the rumor that the memoir of LOCKHART which lately appeared in the *Times* was written by him.

The death of two journalists also should be noted. The one, Dr. CRICHTON, who was a journalist of some repute in Edinburg, and the author of several volumes of *Constable's Miscellany*; the other, Mr. W. R. MACDONALD, well known as former editor and proprietor of *Bell's Life*, and as an able and independent general journalist.

Mr. Pope, the Slave Catcher.

From the Montreal Gazette, Feb. 3.

There is a point at which contempt becomes curiosity, and an example of this is furnished by Mr. JOHN H. POPE, in a letter published below, addressed to us. This letter appears in a paper called the *Democratic Union*, pretty well filled with advertisements about slaves for sale and run away, and published at Frederick, in Maryland. We therefore receive Mr. POPE's letter in print, and with the introduction of the *Union*, it appears below. We hesitated some time before we decided to waste space in the insertion of such unmitigated trash; and we only resolved to do so on the reflection that it reached to such a point of contempt as to become curiosity. We dealt somewhat roughly with this Mr. POPE some days ago, for an attempt to tamper with our Chief of Police, and by that means kidnap fugitive slaves from Canada. Here is his letter, with the introduction from the *Union*:

The Baltimore *Sun* having published, some days ago, a letter copied from the Montreal *Gazette*, and purporting to come from our townsmen, J. H. POPE, Esq., he sent the following communication to them for publication, but not appearing in that journal, we have, by request, given it a place in ours. FREDERICK, Jan. 16, 1855.

To the Editor of the Montreal Gazette:

SIR: Properly to reply to the article in your paper, commenting on a letter received by the Sheriff of your city, would be impossible, as I have been unable as yet to obtain the article, and can only speak of it as I gather its import from the Baltimore *Sun*.

The generous reception, and still more generous treatment which you promise, in anticipation of my coming, is fully appreciated, and is such as could be expected from one of her Royal Majesty's most loyal subjects.

What a magnanimous people the Britons are! What sympathy for their fellow creatures! The iron fetter which binds a race of men in Slavery has ever been obnoxious to the Englishman, and on sea and land, wherever flag could float or soldier tread, the thunder of her voice has been heard bidding men be free and tyrants to cease to rule. A great people, whose God has prospered, and whose every effort for conquest and for fame has been gladdened with success. How Irishmen must love her Majesty for her advocacy of the rights of men! How they should venerate her as the keeper of their consciences, and the mother-protector of their spiritual condition! Oh what a sin to keep the tawny Ethiop in Slavery, and what a virtue to bind the noble Celt in chains!

Her Majesty's Sheriff has unintentionally, by giving publicity to my letter, accomplished the connection which I so much desired with Canada. Several letters have been received, and long before this letter reaches its destination, Officer POPE will have secured eight of Her Majesty's *loyal black* subjects. Fear to come into Canada! Why, Sir, with my dog Taylor, *named after "Old Zack,"* and six good mountain riflemen, I would not hesitate to invade Canada, hang Her Majesty's Sheriff, tar and feather her loyal loving editors, and place myself at the head of affairs. Fear to enter Canada in pursuit of my honest calling! No, Sir. The wife of that German Prince will soon be compelled to relinquish her American possessions, and the least violence offered an American citizen would only anticipate the event. Look out for my dog Taylor and myself, for as sure as there is a negro and an editor in Canada, that certain we will be there.

Her Majesty's black regiment, composed of many negroes from Western Maryland, would be likely to be the first to yield the ground, as many of them are familiar with the back, if not the bite, of "Taylor," and her Majesty's editor, whom we suppose either black or tinctured with the blood, had better not be in command, for fear that our dog might want provision, and we would appropriate him for that purpose.

In conclusion, we have only to say that her Majesty's Editor and her Majesty's Sheriff have only to prepare to guard against an invasion which involves more than negroes, and which in result will give freedom to Canadians, emancipation to British slaves, and a defeat to that proud power which has ruled the wave and the land for the last two hundred years, save when JACKSON with his forces beat them back at New-Orleans.

Now I have done with you, Mr. Editor, and have only to request that you will be honest, and give my honest sentiments to the world, then men may judge between us, and ascribe to each his proper share of praise. Yours, JOHN H. POPE, Police Officer.

Who will decide, after perusing this letter, that the dog is not the nobler animal? The man save the mark, of course will prudently confine himself to talking balderdash, and operations on his own side of the lines.

Notwithstanding the reason we have above given for inserting this letter, we should still hardly have consented to do so, but that it may serve as a warning to people of color not to allow themselves to be enticed by any plausible devices into the land of liberty, par excellence.

NEW-YORK CITY.

CITY PAUPERS.

The Board of Governors.

A regular weekly meeting of the Governors of the Almshouse was held in the Rotunda yesterday afternoon. Every member of the Board, except Governor HERRICK, was present. The greater part of the session was occupied in hearing and acting on the requisitions from the various institutions.

The following is a list of the number of inmates in the different institutions on Saturday, Feb. 3:

Bellevue Hospital, 751, Lunatic Asylum, 565, Almshouse, 1,468, Penitentiary, 616, Penitentiary Hospital from Penitentiary, 302, Penitentiary Hospital from Work-house, 141, Penitentiary Hospital from Almshouse, 11, Work-house, 1,119, Small-Pox Hospital, 4 Randall's Island, 975, Randall's Island Hospital, 180, City Prison, 396, Second District Prison, 16, Third District Prison, 27, Colored Home, 312, Colored Orphan Asylum, 160, Children at Nurse in the City, 161. Total, 7,900. Increase, 74.

Number remaining Jan. 27, 1855, 7,816. Admitted, [illegible]—[illegible].

Died, 20. Discharged, 913. Sent to Penitentiary, [illegible]—1210. Total, 7,[illegible].

A communication was received from the Resident Physician of the Lunatic Asylum, calling the attention of the Board to the overcrowded state of the Institution under his charge. He says the "Asylum is now being filled (if not now considered full) by patients from the other departments of the Island. Last year about one-third of all the patients admitted came from those institutions, and during the past week nine were admitted from this source. If these patients were insane before having been sent to the Island, a sad mistake was made by the physicians under whose supervision they came, in not directly committing them to this place. If they became insane while at the Island, there certainly must be some serious fault in the organization or management of Institutions so productive of insanity." The doctor thinks that many of those sent to the Lunatic Asylum are not proper subjects for treatment in that Institution, they being "foolish" from birth. He informs the Board that an accident which may terminate fatally occurred at the Asylum a few days since, in consequence of the overcrowded state of the building, and asks the Board if something cannot be done immediately to lessen the crowded condition of the house, and thus diminish the fearful risk of fatal accidents which at present exists.

The communication was referred to the Committee on the Lunatic Asylum with power.

A communication from G. Verplanck, President of the Board of Commissioners of Emigration, enclosing a report adopted by that body at a recent meeting in reference to the matters at issue between the two Boards.

[The communication was published in the TIMES a few days since.]

Governor DRAPER moved the reference of the communication to a Special Committee of three to report. He thought the Commissioners of Emigration had not acted fairly in the matter, but seemed disposed to evade the payment of their lawful debt to the Governors of the Almshouse. That the Board of Governors were supporting a number of lunatics and others chargeable to the Emigration Committee, the latter body did not attempt to deny, but when pressed for payment for their support, they replied that the Emigration Committee were supporting children born in this country, of alien mothers, whose support rightly belonged to the Almshouse Board. The question, Governor DRAPER thought, should not be met in this way. It was a doubtful question whether the Governors were legally bound to support children born in this country of alien mothers.

He thought that if the Commissioners of Emigration would only act honorably towards the Board of Governors they (the Commissioners of Emigration) would not have so much money in bank to their credit at this time.

Governor DRAPER's motion prevailed, and the matter was referred to a Special Committee, consisting of Governors Draper, Duke, and Tiemann.

A communication was received from Dr. Taylor, one of the Visiting Physicians to Bellevue Hospital. The Clerk of the Board essayed to read it, but was unsuccessful in the attempt, the doctor's chirography being rather defective. President TOWNSEND volunteered his assistance to enlighten the Board as to the contents of the mysterious document, but after several strenuous exertions, he gave up the attempt in despair. Others of the Board magnanimously offered their services, but all attempts to decipher the doctor's hieroglyphics proved abortive, and the communication was, finally, on motion of Governor TIEMANN, referred to the Committee on Bellevue Hospital to translate and report at the next meeting.

This matter having been thus disposed of, Governor TAYLOR called up the motion made by him at the last meeting to discontinue the employment, by the Board, of Chaplains to the Island Institutions. In offering the motion he was not, he said, impelled by any feeling of bigotry. He believed simply that there was no necessity for paying $600 a year each to two Chaplains when the work performed by them could and would be gladly done by others gratuitously. As it was, religion was dealt out to the inmates of the institutions in the same way as they received their physic—twice a week, Wednesdays and Sundays. He had spoken with many on the subject, and he was quite sure persons would be found to visit the Islands and dispense religion to the inmates. A wealthy property owner with whom he had spoken on the subject, expressed the pleasure it would give him to visit the Islands and preach there.

Gov. WEST could not agree with the sentiments of Gov. TAYLOR. The mere preaching of the Gospel on stated occasions was but a small amount of the duties performed by the chaplains. Much more needed to be done and was done by them; they had to be constantly at the bedside of the sick, and to be ever ready to give advice and counsel to those in need of it. Religion, at certain periods of their lives, was as necessary to the inmates of the Institutions as bread. This fact was well understood by the law-makers who framed the act establishing the Board, for in that act they made provision for the appointment and pay of two chaplains to the Institutions. To be sure, "SAM" was not about then, but he was in favor, nevertheless, of the continuance of the chaplains.

Governor DUKE did not desire to deprive the inmates of the Institutions of religious instruction, but he did not believe in paying men for imparting it. It was a wrong idea. Besides, men could be found willing to visit the Islands and impart the truths of religion without fee or pecuniary reward.

Governor DRAPER was decidedly opposed to the resolution of Governor TAYLOR. The chaplains had always performed their work faithfully, and he would not give his sanction to any measure for a discontinuance of the office. Rich property holders and others might be found willing to visit the Institutions and preach, but he doubted much whether they would or could go through the Hospitals, at all hours of the day and night, administering consolation to the sick and dying, or visit every hole and corner in the City in search of relatives or friends of those in the Institutions. He hoped the resolution would not pass.

Governor SMITH thought that in the consideration of the subject the members should not be influenced by any outside pressure, or by any peculiar state of public feeling at the present. They knew from experience that the duties required by chaplains could not be performed satisfactorily by volunteers. He would, therefore, vote against the resolution.

The question on the adoption of the resolution was then put, and the vote was as follows:

AYES—Governors Taylor and Duke.
NAYS—Governors Townsend, Draper, West, Smith, Henry, Tiemann and Dugro.

Governor DUGRO then offered a resolution in favor of appointing Rev. Thomas Brady Catholic chaplain to the islanders, in place of Father Robert, resigned.

Governor TIEMANN moved to amend by inserting the words "provided he remains on the Island." The amendment was accepted and the resolution as amended was adopted, Governor TAYLOR only voting in the negative.

No other business of general importance was transacted.

LECTURE BY T. D. McGEE.

The Career and Character of Daniel O'Connell.

On Monday evening, T. D. McGEE, Esq., delivered a highly interesting lecture before a very large audience, in the Tabernacle. The lecture was one of engrossing interest to all classes of Irishmen, which were well represented on the occasion. The "Old Irelanders" were attracted to hear the merits of their great chief—what he did and what he said—with all the respect and reverence which, ought appertaining to that great man never fails to elicit. "Young Ireland," ever anxious, and on the qui vive, where there [illegible] likelihood of a parallel being drawn between the course pursued by the "moral force Agitator," and the "heroes of '48," [illegible] there in no small number. There was doubtless a sprinkle of the followers of him "of glorious, pious, and immortal memory," who, burying their animosity in the tomb of their arch-enemy, swelled the number of those who assembled to hear his panegyric.

The lecture was at once moderate, impartial and conciliatory, and evidenced a studious regard on the part of the lecturer not to run counter to the feelings of any particular party. Frequent bursts of applause betokened the satisfaction of his hearers.

After some introductory remarks, the lecturer proceeded with his subject, first having premised that it should be less a lecture than a conversation, about a man who kept his country respected throughout his career in every latitude.

To speak of the dead, he said, was a subject of awe, and enough to fill the mind with dread approaching to solemnity. The dead have a property in their reputation, and it matters us materially to be able to cultivate a reverence for the illustrious departed, who have been gathered into the great muster-roll of mortality which has preceded us, and upon whom we sit as an inquest.

Perhaps few illustrious men have ever departed from our midst, to whose memory more injustice has been done than to that of DANIEL O'CONNELL. But scarcely have seven years elapsed, and yet the reaction in public opinion is felt, and in twice seven years it will be more and more sensibly felt, and in seven times seven years, full justice will be done to the memory of that illustrious man.

He would speak of the great orator in his character as a statesman. O'CONNELL as orator, O'CONNELL as humorist, has been frequently brought before the people of the United States. But in the character where his life was a plan, and whose character was a unit in the pursuit of which he followed with unalterable purpose, it has not been sufficiently before the world and particularly before his own people. *In the ordinary acceptation of the term his life was a failure, but that such was* not the case his life sufficiently proves.

He was great in speech and great in action. He brought Ireland, before his time politically obscure, into the great system of the equilibrium of nations, by his individual exertions. So that after his time Ireland was never left out in the calculation of Kings and Commoners in weighty affairs of state. By argument and discussion he made Ireland a first-rate political power, though she had not a flag, nor bayonet, a ship or a gun that she could call her own.

Were you to inquire of a statesman in Paris, or Ispahan, or Washington, for a definition of Ireland, he would answer that it was the country of O'CONNELL—making Ireland an appanage of the man, and not the man of the country. The first great act of O'CONNELL was to make statesmen inquire where is Ireland? How is it bounded? Can it be played off? and has she a counter-check within her?

But the master-act of O'CONNELL's life was, that he, the son of an obscure country gentleman, was to undo during his career what it had taken the policy of CECIL, the sword of CROMWELL, and the intrigue of CLARENDON to build up—to counteract the policy of the Reformation. He was instrumental in breaking the sceptre—not only for Ireland, but for England and Scotland, and the Indies and Australia, and wherever the red Cross of St. George floats—and erect above it a higher and holier standard—the Cross of Calvary. [Applause.]

But it may be asked, what did O'CONNELL do for Ireland? He gave Ireland an opportunity of sending into one of the first Audience Chambers in the world seventy-five of her representatives, her best and most intellectual men, where a word spoken in season becomes an important matter, and if it so happened unfortunately that such men did not support the great efforts of O'CONNELL, he is not more to be blamed, than would JAMES WATT if a locomotive should run off the track. He invented and proclaimed to the world his plan for the regeneration of Ireland, but he received no aid, and we should regret that he did not survive sufficiently long to guide his plan to perfection and to the future benefit of his country. He gave to Irish towns and cities a great amount of self-government; and he would say, that, if in Irish towns and cities, men had elected practical and useful, instead of mere wealthy men—mere money-chests—their aspect would be quite different to-day.

He held O'CONNELL preeminent as a statesman, in bringing Ireland into the consideration of statesmen—pitted against him as were such illustrious politicians as ELIZABETH, CECIL Lord BURLEIGH; the Protector OLIVER, CLARENDON, CASTLEREAGH and both the PITTS—the overthrow of whose policy by a mere barrister, was a proof of great intellectual and moral elevation, of high supremacy.

By his person and figure it was evident that nature had intended him for a ruler among the people. He was an orator, if he had not spoken,—his mere pantomime was equal to the eloquence of others. In elocution he was unequalled. His voice had the most consummate mastery over the passions,—he could command tears and mirth at will. No man ever thought less of his words. He was the orator of action, not of style. He was a most business like orator. SHIEL was the orator of show. O'CONNELL that of action.

If the edifice of nationality were built up and required decorating, gilding, cornices and centre-pieces, he would choose RICHARD LALOR SHIEL; but where the massive structure was to be erected—where the edifice was to be reared—where action was required, give him DANIEL O'CONNELL. He made more than ten thousand public addresses in his life; frequently he spoke four and five times daily—not as a mere stylist, who had his speech "cut and dry," but with weight and solidity. His wit and humor are proverbial. The lecturer cited a few pleasing anecdotes. Among others the occasion of O'CONNELL being called upon to take the oath of supremacy in the British Parliament, in which it is said that the Catholic religion is "damnable and idolatrous," he said—"There is one part of that oath I don't believe, and another that I know to be false."

Great as was his reputation as a statesman, he was the most consistent and best living Catholic he ever knew. He considered him greater and more exalted, when, with his little morning lamp, he wended his way to the Church of St. Andrews, Westland Row, where he knelt before the altar of the King of Kings, than he was when on the top of "Tara of the Kings," surrounded by almost worshipping millions.

The lecturer then briefly glanced at the social character of O'CONNELL, in his capacity of a father in particular, and recommended Irishmen to take him for their model in the education of their children in America—and if so, they would rear a law-loving, law abiding, and useful progeny. The lecturer then in conclusion, said that he hoped within three weeks to "tread the land that bore him," and once more look upon the tomb of the "Liberator" in his peaceful resting-place, in Glasnevin, and that it would afford him great pleasure in answer to the eager inquiries which would pour on him, "Is O'CONNELL yet remembered in America?" to say, that in the great Commercial Metropolis of the New World, "He is not dead, but liveth."

Mechanics' Society—Dr. Storrs' Lecture.

A lecture was delivered on Monday evening before the Mechanics' Society on "Little Things," by Rev. R. S. STORRS, D.D. The attendance was very large, many gentlemen not being able to find seats.

The lecturer announced his subject, and said that events were so logically interlocked in their succession, that the world's history depended upon all—the least no less than the greatest—so that if the minutest link were withdrawn, the face of affairs would soon be totally changed. He spoke of the wonderful effects produced by the breaking of the minutest portion of a piece of machinery—the effect of the whole was destroyed. The slight crackling which was observed in shaking a silk dress, was the same power which carried our news from New-York to New-Orleans. The hydrostatic press, with its enormous, all-crushing pressure, was only a modification of a child's mouth and a dandelion stem. Many gentlemen found, to their cost, that the grace of that most enchanting of all pieces of art, a lady's dress, necessarily depended upon hooks and pins. The whole reputation of GEORGE IV. depended upon starch, that stiffened the collars which made him what he was. A man's future career might often depend upon the lever of his watch. What needle was it which discovered this Continent and raised up a great nation? The needle—the optic nerve of the ship which interprets direction like the messenger of the gods. Phenician sailors made their fire upon the sands, and did more for civilization by the discovery of glass, than have all the conquerors of the world. They all knew of mezzotint engraving. The story was that Prince [illegible] his [illegible] surface partially with a substance through which it could not be corroded, from seeing a soldier one morning cleaning a rusty musket. The same thing is observable in literature. Verbal strictness is necessary to wit. When a person, on showing a spire celebrated for its sharpness to CHARLES LAMB, told him that eight persons had sat down to dinner in it, he remarked that they must have been very sharp set. No other words, nothing but that verbal nicety of expression would have been witty. An instance is found of this in the debates on the annexation of Texas, when a gentleman said: "it could have been wished that the movers of the measure had shown as much of the *suaviter in modo* as they had of the *fortiter in re*." So too in descriptive literature. When the poet describes to us a scene, he does it in a few words, which do not describe it fully but only suggest those things with which all the others are associated. There are passages in the speeches of WEBSTER and BURKE, as well as in those of CICERO and the Athenian orators, in which each word gathers upon itself as it successively occurs the pressure of the whole appeal. To remove any one word from such speeches was like taking a stone out of an arch. So apothegms have done more to control the course of events than orations. Everywhere we find that the terms that have chronicled all results of inquiry as well as conducted the inquiries, were those two simple, indivisible terms—yes or no. It was easy to anticipate the same law in the department of poetry, where, if any word were changed, the whole was destroyed. He told the story of the Frenchman who, in translating "Macbeth," reproduced the "Hail, Macbeth!" in the witch scene by "*Comment vous portez-vous, Macbeth?*" In architecture, the Escurial—that splendid architectural adornment of Spain—took its form from a gridiron, and the gloomy and sombre character of Egypt's antiquities was no doubt derived from the circumstance of its founders having lived in caverns. The solidity and stability of the most magnificent edifice depends not upon *the massiveness of its supports, but upon the airy* and imponderable angles which determined their form. On the veriest trifles of occurrence have often hung cases of life and death. That which makes the commission of crime frequent, is the fact that it may be committed so easily, but that which makes it rare is that the minutest things may, and oftentimes do, discover it. Cases have occurred where a shadow falling on a curtain and seen from without has led to the discovery of a murder. A minute piece of steel left in the body of a murdered man afterwards found by microscopic examination to fit exactly to a knife in possession of the accused, knotted the cord by which he expiated his crime as certainly as it could have been done by the testimony of a hundred witnesses. A smile is subtle as a shadow and evanescent as a dream; but that delicate facial contraction has more power over most hearts than many broad acres. He had often thought, the lecturer said, when he put the ring on the finger of a bride, that that little circle represented a destiny which the round earth was not large enough to contain, and which the shining circle of those far stars would not outreach. The Pandect once walked forth from the Dacian forests to become the law of the world, in the person of their author, who joined the army (his first step towards distinction,) because he had nothing else to do. The pretty feet of Arletta which attracted the attention of the father of the Conqueror of England were so light as scarcely to bend the grass, yet the destinies of England were trembling at their tread. It is altogether certain that if CLEOPATRA's nose had been half an inch shorter the whole history of the world would have been different from what it is to-day. The difference between minds, one of which is unreal and uneffective and the other brilliant and decisive in its results, is often so slight as at the time to baffle the closest criticism. Throughout our life trifles shaped destinies; the tricksy Ariel is master, the mighty physical Caliban the slave. It is in accordance with this same general law that when we go out in search of the centre of the Universe, there, where we look for astronomical thrones, vast and splendid, we find only a point of gravity. A globule of ether is the pivot of the heavens. Is there not here shown to us what is to be the general direction of science for the future—that its tendency is to be towards the more particular facts. Modern science seeks the very primary atoms of matter. It is really amusing to see how far minute examinations have been carried. It has been declared that it is not impossible to calculate the change of place produced in the sun by the falling of a dead mosquito on the earth. The lecturer suggested that the calculation might be somewhat perplexed in Summer by their number. This tendency was seen in the anecdotic peculiarity of the history of MACAULAY. A word could not be a light thing when some mind might take it up and make of it a thing of life or death. The palaces which men built would crumble after them, but some trifling word that they had said might live a thousand years. The delicate force of womanly character and womanly thought which moved behind all physical development, was often the grandest power on earth, and she who would leave for more showy successes this true and grand work, seemed to give up for a tinsel cap and bells this great hold on human history. We should remember, finally, the blessing promised for the gift of a cup of cold water, and that the greatest historic example of self-sacrifice was that of her who gave to the infinite Lord of the heavens and the earth two mites.

The lecturer was frequently interrupted by applause, and closed amid loud cheering.

New-York Horticultural Society.

The regular monthly meeting of the Horticultural Society, was held on Monday evening at the Society Rooms, No. 600 Broadway. ABRAM LEGGET, Esq., in the absence of the President, was called to the chair.

The Room Committee, appointed at the last meeting, reported in favor of hiring rooms for the ensuing year, from the 1st of May next, in Clinton Hall, Astor-place. The report was adopted.

A lengthy conversation mainly occupied the attention of the members present as to the non-payment of premiums to exhibitors. It was held that such payments should be made, but no definite action was taken.

On the table, were on exhibition, a seedling scarlet *Geranium* of unusual beauty, and some seedling *Abutilon, Hybrid* of very superior order.

The Society adjourned two weeks.

The Case of the Ocean Bank Teller.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

On my application yesterday for bail, which was readily granted this morning, you are pleased to note the fact of the application, and at the same time cast most ungenerous and unjust reflections upon me—charging me, by implication at least, of having squandered the funds of the Ocean Bank in gambling, &c. It is, I have always supposed, the true province of the Press to adhere to and publish *facts* as they exist; and in criminal cases to report proceedings and give such statements as may be elicited on the occasion, and not to volunteer assertions of what the evidence *is to be*, or charge upon the person accused crimes which you can know nothing of, and which in this case are totally false. I am willing to submit to, and am ready to rebut any testimony of a criminal nature that may be brought against me on the day of trial; and it is extremely hard to be also arraigned by the Press before that day arrives, and accused by it of crimes which have not the least foundation in fact, and which have evidently originated with parties whose acts are expected to be shielded by persecuting and raising false issues, in order to hide from the public gaze their own derelictions from duty towards those who have unfortunately confided in their honesty and integrity. I have been accused of embezzlement, fraud, and I know not how many crimes, all of which I am innocent of, and shall readily disprove on my trial. The unfortunate imprudence of certifying checks may be a crime—if so few tellers of our banks are innocent. All I ask is fairness on the part of my accusers, and that degree of consideration from the TIMES, and press generally, that one in my position may be entitled to. After the numerous notices you have given of my case, not always the most charitable, I trust I may reasonably expect an insertion of this. Respectfully yours,

WM. B. McGUCKIN, Late Teller Ocean Bank.

FEB. 6, 1855.

Soft-Shell Meeting.

A meeting of the Young Men's General Committee was held last evening at Tammany Hall. [illegible] The gathering was more of a social than a political character. A Chairman and Secretary pro tem. were elected. It is understood the great Soft-Shell meeting is to come off on the 7th of March.

Doings of the Kansas League—Who have been Sent, &c.

After all that has been said about the destiny of Kansas, it may be interesting to some readers to know what has been done, is doing, and is about to be done. We therefore give the following brief outline of the operations, plans and prospects of the active promoters of the settlement of Kansas in this City, which we derive from the officers of the New-York Kansas League. About 1,000 men purchased through tickets of this Company during the past season, and about an equal number went to the new territory with the benefit of the information gratuitously afforded to applicants. Their correspondence has been extensive.

The records and letters preserved at the office of the League are interesting documents, and prove that there is wide-spread and resolute spirit in many of the States to rescue Kansas from the danger of Slavery.

The approach of Spring brings signs of a far greater movement for Kansas than that of last year; and letters come daily from all parts, from the borders of New-Brunswick to South Carolina and New-Orleans, and information is asked from men from Ohio and Wisconsin. Bands are forming in a hundred towns and villages, of from five to fifty. The League and Settlement Company are doing everything that circumstances will permit. Mr. WINCHEL has started with his steam saw-mill. The League have now, as appears from their letters and their books, the prospect of sending out two thousand persons, as soon as the season is sufficiently advanced.

Ball of Columbian Engine Co. No. 14.

The grand social reunion of the members and friends of Engine Co. No. 14, took place on Monday evening, at Niblo's saloon. The Company was very numerous—too numerous, indeed, in the early part of the evening for comfort—though after supper there was sufficient space for all to dance. The music was of the first order, and the dances selected presented a pleasing variety. The supper was excellent, and every seat at the table was occupied. A gratifying circumstance connected with the supper was, that no persons were permitted to bore the Company and make themselves appear ridiculous by supper speeches. The whole affair, indeed, was *au fait*, and does great credit to the Committee of arrangements, under whose direction it was gotten up.

Measuring Potatoes.

A petition is being numerously signed requesting of the Legislature to supersede the present system of determining the quantity of potatoes, &c., by measurement, and to have weights substituted in lieu of barrels, bushels, pecks, &c.

The Belgian Consul and Mayor Wood.

The following communication was received by Mayor WOOD from Mon. MANGE, Consul of Belgium at Philadelphia, in reference to the Belgians supposed to have been convicts and paupers, and who are at present incarcerated in the Tombs.

The Mayor will liberate the poor fellows upon receiving reliable security that they will not become burdensome on the State or the public institutions of this City. The letter to the Mayor contained the subjoined communication to the prisoners:

CONSULATE OF BELGIUM,
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 3, 1855.

To His Honor the Mayor of New-York:

SIR: Only this day has it been brought to my notice that the twelve innocent Belgians dragged into prison in your City from on board the ship Rochambeau were still suffering incarceration, and that they may possibly be sent home.

I, therefore, respectfully would request your Honor to cause the enclosure to be delivered to those men, and to inform you that I shall take immediate measures for their honorable employment, and hope in a few days being able to inform you where to forward them to.

Belgians are as industrious as they are frugal and peaceable, and their presence will be a benefit to the country to which they paid the importation duty of "head money."

It is much to be regretted that an American Consul, new at his post and unacquainted with the language and customs of the country he was appointed to, should have caused so much misery on individuals of a nation which less than others, if at all, is represented in your poorhouses and prisons. In a free country these innocent Belgians shall be free, without becoming chargeable to your or any other State on account of their only crime, poverty.

I have the honor to be
Your Honor's most respectful servant,
M. S. MANGE, Consul of Belgium.

CONSULATE OF BELGIUM,
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 3, 1855.

Belgians, Passengers of the Rochambeau, in prison at New-York:

For the honor of Belgium and for your personal reputation, I sincerely regret the shameful treatment which you have been subjected to, at the moment of landing in this land of liberty, the refuge of the persecuted, as though you were malefactors. It is not the authorities of New-York to whom you must attribute this refusal of the hospitality which you had a right to expect, but to the ignorance of the American Consul at Antwerp, who recently left an interior State of this country, to enter upon the duties of his office, and who has allowed himself to be imposed upon and thought it his duty to communicate the result of what he heard.

I shall announce to the Mayor that you will not remain where you are now; that you shall not become chargeable to the State of New-York, nor to this State, but that I shall procure work for you, well knowing that Belgians prefer working to begging, and that they are an acquisition to any country that receives them.

Have patience and courage. I shall watch over you. In the meantime try to merit the approbation of the authorities by your conduct. Salute you,

M. S. MANGE, Consul of Belgium.

Mayor's Black Book.

An average number of complaints were yesterday entered on the Mayor's book,—the grievances complained of comprise the usual amount of dirty streets, &c., which from the outset we have chronicled:

Fred. Peppercorn complains that John Bearner, corner of Forty-second-street and Seventh-avenue, sold brandy to complainant, and also to Charles Plunkett, of No. 51 Ridge-street; they came in by the back door—but believes the front door was unlocked. Bearner owes complainant $27.

John Cox, of Massachusetts—That Wm. Wilson refused to pay back money for Philadelphia tickets improperly withheld from him.

The proprietors of the Bull's Head Hotel and the Jefferson County House, and others, complain that groups of disorderly young men congregate at the corner of Third-avenue and East Twenty-fourth-street, to the great annoyance of the neighbors, and pray that the nuisance may be abated.

Capt. Gorham, of the brig *Adelphi*, purchased a worthless watch of Robert De Witt, No. 127 Broadway, for which he paid $12. The usual emetic was administered with effect.

Daniel McCormick, No. 80 West Twenty-ninth-street, that a Mr. Walker, No. 90 West Twenty-ninth-street, throws filth and garbage of every description in the street, thereby rendering it very unhealthy.

Chester Driggs, No. [illegible] Broadway, that the sidewalk opposite the Lafarge buildings has been constantly encumbered for the last two years with stones, iron, dirt and lumber, rendering it not only inconvenient but dangerous to travelers.

C. M. Vandervoort, No. 383 Broome-street, that the occupants of tenant houses in the rear of Nos. 381 and 383 Broome-street, are in the constant habit of throwing filth, slops and garbage of every description in the street.

F. Sedgwick, Eighty-second-street, that hogs and goats are allowed to run at large in Yorkville, committing all manner of depredation upon citizens' property and annoying them very much.

That Manhattan-alley has not been cleaned for several months past, and is in a very filthy condition—almost impassable.

A. Arnold, No. 23 Twenty-third-street, that the sidewalk between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth-streets, opposite the Hippodrome is constantly obstructed with snow and ice during the Winter. Also, that the leaders from the buildings are out of repair, and the street and sidewalk constantly flooded with water.

A mother complains of the ruin of her daughter, by the advertisement of a fortune teller, named Mrs. Brewster, who holds her levees at No. 53 Great Jones-street. She complains of certain journals advertising such gross impostors.

George Andrews, No. 5 Tryon-row, that the street and sidewalk in front of No. 170 Madison-street is completely obstructed every Sunday with old wagons and carts, rendering the street impassable.

That Seventy-sixth-street, between the Third and Fourth-avenues, is rendered almost impassable in consequence of numerous ditches and enormous piles of dirt and stones, placed there by the contractor under pretence of building sewers in said street.

Miss Elizabeth Hughes, No. 189 East Twenty-seventh-street, that her residence is rendered very unhealthy and unpleasant by a constant flow of blood, &c., from a slaughter-house in the vicinity, and prays that the nuisance may be abated as early as possible.

[illegible] of the Confidence Express Company.

The Mayor has received the following communication, which sufficiently explains itself:

WHEELING, Saturday, Feb. 3, 1855.

Hon. F. Wood, Mayor, City New-York:

SIR: Having seen in one of our papers a notice of a *clever transaction* recently put upon the public by some persons signing themselves LAW, GRINNELL & MINOT, and W. R. MINOT & Co., by a circular purporting that they had received a valuable package from California, which would be forwarded on receipt of the ocean charges, I beg to say that I have received one of these circulars, and as I have a friend now on his way home from California, I forwarded the money to them as requested, without a thought of any evil or dishonesty. The amount of $5 is a small matter; but so contemptible a cheat is aggravating, and if an affidavit of the above facts be of any avail in giving the gentleman who has been arrested his dues, I will forward it to you, if you desire, with pleasure. Very truly yours,

ARTHUR LITTLE, by John M. M. Neely.

THE AFRICAN SLAVE-TRADE.

Further Investigation of the Charges against Nathaniel Blanco.

Before U. S. Commissioner Morton.

The following additional evidence was elicited yesterday in the case of NATHANIEL BLANCO, who stands charged with fitting out the bark *Milandon* from this port for the Slave-Trade.

George L. Jenome, sworn—I knew the bark *Milandon* when in this port about December 14, 1853; I shipped her crew at that time as entered on our books; I had a partner then named Zachariah Leaver; the paper produced here is a Custom-House copy of the crew list, the original being in the Custom-House; myself and partner shipped her list of men; Holmes Mart was the master; I have known Mr. Blanco by sight; I do not recollect of shipping any crews for him; Mr. Figaniere, the Portuguese Consul, paid our firm for shipping the crew of the *Milandon*; the bill was paid to Mr. Leaver. (Witness was not cross-examined—cross-examination waived.)

Winthrop O. Babbidge, sworn—I am a ship-stores and chandlery dealer at No. 188 South-street; I was one of the firm of Babbidge & Valentine; I left the concern the 1st of May last; I have heard of the bark *Milandon*; I heard of her in the Winter of 1853; Babbidge & Valentine furnished her with stores, but for what voyage I cannot say certainly, because *Mr. Valentine conducted that part of the business*; he received all the orders; my impression is that Figaniere Brothers paid the bill for the bark *Milandon*; I believe that the Portuguese Consul is one of the firm; Mr. Valentine was intimate with Mr. Figaniere; I never saw more than one of the firm; I saw him at the store of Babbidge & Valentine, but not often; when I was at Valentine's his clerk was named McSweeny, but Mr. Valentine had sole charge of the books. I do not know Mr. Blanco.

No cross-examination. The investigation was then adjourned.

Investigation of the Charges against Capt. G. Fillietti.

Before U. S. Commissioner Morton.

The investigation of the charges against Capt. G. FILLIETTI was resumed yesterday. The following additional evidence was elicited:

John O'Neill, sworn: I was on board of the U. S. ship *Germantown*, in Port-au-Praya; whilst we were there the schooner *Advance* came into port and went ashore; I recollect the Captain of the *Advance*; I saw him on board of the *Germantown*, waiting outside of the Commodore's cabin; I afterwards saw him go to the cabin; my attention was called to him from the slight reports that were made among the men that the *Advance* was suspected of being a slaver.

Question—Have you seen the Captain of the *Advance* since you saw him on board of the *Germantown*? *Answer*—Not until I see him before me now, Sir; he is the prisoner, (Fillietti.)

Cross-examined by Mr. Eaton—My business at present is a piano-forte case maker; I am 25 years of age and a native of Cork, Ireland; I reside at No. 141 Eleventh-street; I was a musician on the *Germantown*; I knew Raymond Knowles; I was on intimate terms with him, but not more so than any of the others; I left the *Germantown* in Boston a year ago last April; I have been living in New-York since; I have not seen Knowles but once or twice since, and I have not seen him for the last twelve months; on last Sunday night my attention was called to the fact by the widow of a marine on board, who said that there was a trial going on about the slaver we took on the Coast of Africa; no person was with me to-day when I first saw the prisoner; the face and body and general appearance of the prisoner look as they did on the *Advance*; he seemed then to be more fresh than now; I cannot tell what month I saw him on the *Advance*; it was the latter part of '52 or beginning of '53; I did not go on the *Advance*; I did not see him except on the occasion mentioned; I saw him walk on that occasion about thirty feet; I stood on the opposite side of the vessel from him.

Direct examination resumed—Q.—Can you be mistaken in the identity of the prisoner and the captain of the *Advance*? A.—I know I am not mistaken.

The U. S. District Attorney here introduced the following document, procured from the files of the Custom House:

OUTWARD FOREIGN MANIFEST.

Report and Manifest of Cargo laden at the Port of New-York, on board the schooner Advance, Lewis Kraft, Master, bound for Cape de Verde—7 men.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 14, 1853.

Packages and contents.	Value at port of exportation.
12,000 feet lumber	$185 67
2,000 pieces scantling	40 50
5 tierces rice	149 13
10 barrels bread	28 05
12 barrels provisions	[illegible]
100 cotton-bags	10 00
14 casks (shooks)	60 00
2 cases hardware.	

The above cargo shipped by the master.

L. KRAFT.

Henry Ward, for the defendant, sworn: I am second officer of the steamship *Black Warrior*, one of the New-Orleans and Havana steamers; seeing the proceedings of yesterday in the *Herald*, and seeing the name of Captain Kraft mentioned, I came here to see if it was the one whom I knew; I have frequently seen him write and would recognize it if I saw it; (witness was shown the signature of Captain Kraft attached to manifest introduced above;) this is Captain Kraft's signature; I am well acquainted with Captain Kraft's appearance, and would be able to recognize him instantly anywhere.

Q.—Does the prisoner resemble Capt. Kraft? A.—Not in any one respect that I can see; I was first officer of Capt. Kraft for five months; the shown signature is Capt. Kraft's; he has a peculiar way of writing, as his hands were much deformed; I never saw Capt. Fillietti till this afternoon; I have seen Capt. Fillietti write, and he writes an entirely different hand; Capt. Fillietti looks more coarse and robust and farmer-like than the Capt. Kraft of my acquaintance; Capt. Kraft always told me that he was a Frenchman; from my knowledge of men in traveling over the world, I should say that Capt. Fillietti is an Italian; Kraft could speak several languages very imperfectly, but not as good English as Capt. Fillietti.

Cross-examined by Mr. McKeon—I have sailed out of New-York since 1848; I first saw Capt. Kraft in June, 1853; I last saw him in November, 1853; I was 1st officer of Capt. Kraft's in the schooner *Julia Eliza Ridgeway*, running from here to the Southwest Coast of Africa; I last saw him in Cuba, in Nov. 1853; I cannot say whether he is alive or dead; I came here to-day to ascertain.

Q.—Who cleared the *Ridgeway*?
Objected to by Mr. Eaton.
Q.—What was the cargo of the *Ridgeway*?
Also objected to.
Q.—What month did you clear in? A.—In June, 1853.
Q.—From what port? A.—New-York.
Q.—Where did you clear for?
Objected to.
Q.—Who was your supercargo? A.—We had none.
Q.—What port did you clear for? A.—I do not know.
Mr. McKeon—You are aware that being engaged in a Slaver is a punishable crime, and any question which I may put to you which may tend to criminate you, you may refuse to answer—all others you must.
Witness—Yes, Sir.
Q.—Where on the coast of Africa did the *Julia Eliza Ridgeway* touch during her voyage? A.—We touched at Algoa.
Q.—At what port? A.—At Ambriz.
Q.—What happened there? A.—Nothing particular; we were on a trading voyage; we touched at Ambriz; we landed some whisky at Ambriz; we laid there 18 hours; the Captain went ashore; he brought off no persons with him; we then went down to Dandy Point, where we took in some water—one boat-load.
Q.—At Dandy Point, how much water did the *Ridgeway* take on board?
Question objected to.
Q.—Do you know the slaving points of Ambriz and Ambrizette? A.—I know those points; we had no tanks on board; we had rice and beans for the ship's crew; we got beans once or twice a week; we had one or two barrels of beans; we had, I should think, six hogsheads of water; from Dandy Point we went to sea; I decline to state where we landed.
Q.—How long after leaving Dandy Point was it till you made land again? A.—I decline to answer.
Q.—What course did you lay with the vessel after leaving Dandy Point? A.—I decline to answer; I have seen the bark *Republic* in New-York some five or six years ago.
Q.—On that voyage did you come to this continent? A.—I decline to answer; I do not know to whom the *Ridgeway* belonged nor who shipped anything in her.

Joseph Garibaldi, for the defence, sworn: I am a Broker in this City; my place of business is No. 63 Fulton-street; in the Fall of 1850 I was in New-Orleans; I went there in the latter part of 1851, and left there on the 17th July, 1852; I am acquainted with Capt. Fillietti, and have known him intimately for many years; in the Fall of 1850 he was in New-Orleans; his business was following the sea; I do not recollect the name of the vessel; I heard about his making a bargain with Messrs. Barilli for carrying the Italian Opera Troupe to Vera Cruz, Max Maretzek was the leader; I have seen Capt. Fillietti at a store of Mr. Barrilli after; I saw Capt. Fillietti in New-Orleans after, during the months of September, October and November, 1850; I stood at the City Hotel, opposite, and saw Capt. Fillietti go into Barrilli's office, which was opposite.

Cross-examined by Mr. McKeon—I have been a seafaring man at one time; I was once on the United States frigate *Fulton*, Commodore Perry; I was on various vessels from New-Orleans in 1850; I never was in Cuba or the Coast of Africa; it was at the time that Captain Fillietti was making the bargain to carry the Italian Opera Troupe that I saw him; I do not know the time that the opera troupe went.

Antonio Chincard, for the defence, sworn—I was [illegible] to Houston-st.; I was in Tampico in the schooner [illegible], in 1852, as cook; I knew Captain Fillietti there, in [illegible]; [illegible] New-Orleans; I came from there also; we left New-Orleans for Tampico in May, 1852; [illegible] there [illegible] weeks and then returned to New-Orleans; during that time Captain Fillietti came on board our vessel two or three times; I had known him years prior to that time; I saw him about four months after that, in New-Orleans; Captain Fillietti continued to make the voyages during that year from New-Orleans to the same; in that year he sold his vessel, the *Amphitrite* to a Spaniard; I left New-Orleans in February, 1854; I was cooking ashore after my return from Tampico, and saw Captain Fillietti several times.

Cross-examined—In July, 1852, and 1853, I was cooking on shore; I cannot say I saw Captain Fillietti in July, 1853, but I saw him at different times off and on at New-Orleans.

Isaac G. Strain, sworn: I am a Lieutenant now in the United States Navy; I was on board of the *Germantown* on the coast of Africa, in the year 1853, at the time when the schooner *Advance* was at Port-au-Praya; I was at least four times on the *Advance* Port-au-Praya where I saw Capt. Kraft; I saw him also frequently on shore after he had abandoned his vessel and conversed with him there; in all of these interviews I had occasion to converse with him officially; these interviews were after the suspicions existed of the *Advance* being designed for the Slave-trade; I seized the *Advance* by command of my superior officer; I think I had better opportunity to observe Capt. Kraft than any other officer of the squadron; I acted as interpreter; I was one night on board of the *Advance* all night with Captain Kraft, and was one of the commission who condemned the *Advance*; I have seen the prisoner, Fillietti, frequently during these proceedings; I have heard him talk and have had a good opportunity to see his person; he resembles Capt. Kraft very much; in my opinion the prisoner is not the man who was on the *Advance* as commandant who was called Capt. Kraft; I don't think I ever saw the prisoner until this case was commenced; when I heard prisoner speak I was satisfied that he was not Capt. Kraft.

Further investigation was postponed to Friday at 12 o'clock.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Feb. 6.

Before Hon. Judge Stuart.

Business was slack in this Court yesterday. There was nothing stirring till noon, at which hour the Judge, who had been detained at the Special Sessions, appeared upon the Bench. The first case was a charge of

GRAND LARCENY.

Thomas Eastwood, the prisoner, was charged with stealing an overcoat worth $15, from Thomas W. Thorley, Dec. 5, 1854. Mr. Thorley deposed that he was drinking with some friends at Faulkner's Saloon in Hoboken, on the day in question. He took off his overcoat and placed it on a chair. Prisoner sat down in the chair, got up and went away. Overcoat was missed. Barkeeper saw prisoner leave the saloon with two overcoats on. In a pocket of the overcoat were two notes drawn on Gillette & Weaver—one for $200, the other $135. They were dated sometime in 1848. The prisoner was arrested by police officer Moore at Hoboken, on the following day. He had the overcoat on his back, and the circumstance being suspicious, he was taken to Bergen Jail, whence he was brought to this City on the proper requisition.

Robert Sears, barkeeper at Faulkner's Saloon, deposed that he saw the prisoner sit down in the chair where the coat was, and afterwards saw him go out with two coats on.

Officer Moore deposed that he arrested the prisoner at Hoboken, with the coat on his back.

The prisoner defended himself. He addressed the Jury, denying that he ever saw the coat, and as for the notes, they, dated as they were, seven years ago, could be of no use to him, or to any one else, except the prosecutor.

The Jury found him guilty of petit larceny only.

Judge Stuart sentenced him to six months in the Penitentiary, remarking that his character was very bad, and that he was well known to the criminal authorities.

Prisoner—Thorley said, if he could get me tried before you, he would have me punished.

Judge Stuart—He was right, he was right.

GRAND LARCENY.

Eugene Riley was charged with stealing seven gold chains, valued at $30, from the store of Tiffany & Co., No. 260 Broadway, on Oct. 26, 1852. The prisoner was not seen to take the chains, though he was seen in the store, and they were missed immediately he left. He was arrested four days afterwards, but the chains were never recovered. The trial of the case was delayed for so long a time, owing to worthless bail having been given, and the prisoner having disappeared. He was only recently rearrested. The evidence was brief, and the Jury acquitted the prisoner.

Judge Stuart, in discharging the prisoner, said that he was known to be one of the greatest thieves in New-York, and advised him to leave the City. Reformation, the Judge added, was hopeless in the case of so depraved a character.

Prisoner—I would go right out of the City, if anybody would give me $10.

Judge Stuart—You had better go out of the City, for your natural depravity is such that you cannot be honest.

Prisoner—How can I? Is there any man in this Court who would give me employment?

Judge Stuart—No, there is not; and no man ought to employ you, for you would rob any employer you had.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.

Eliza Sheppard was charged with passing a counterfeit $5 bill of the Phœnix Bank, Rhode Island.

Frederick Green, broker, deposed that the bill in question was a counterfeit, and utterly worthless. It was a very bad imitation of a genuine bill.

Alfred Gerard, tobacconist, No. 203 Rivington-street, deposed that the defendant, [illegible] entered his store on January 2, and asked him for [illegible] tobacco? She agreed to take three pounds, and gave the bill in payment. This witness broke down [illegible] medium of his evidence, and gave his [illegible] good character.

The prisoner appeared in Court with a baby. [illegible] ladies Co. when placed upon trial. There is nothing like a baby for creating sympathy.

Mr. Spencer defended her, and said that the baby was one of her counsel, and a most effective one. In cross-examining the prosecutor, he made it appear extremely doubtful whether the defendant was really the person who uttered the bill.

The prosecutor could not swear positively as to her identity, but said if it wasn't her, it was her ghost.

Other witnesses were called, whose evidence was not material. The officer who arrested the prisoner found nothing but good money in her possession. The Jury had not agreed at a late hour.

LONG ISLAND.

The Late Assault upon a Stage Conductor.

On Monday afternoon, eight of the persons arrested, alleged to have been concerned in the recent outrageous attack upon GEORGE WILSON, conductor on the Fulton-avenue line, Brooklyn, were arraigned for examination before Justice DANIEL E. SMITH. Judge GARRISON appeared for defendants, and ALEXANDER HADDEN, Esq., for complainant. It appears from the evidence adduced, that at about 10 o'clock on the night of the 27th January, a party of men numbering about twenty entered one of the Fulton-avenue sleighs which had been temporarily placed upon the route, and of which GEORGE WILSON was conductor, when they commenced abusing those who did not belong to their party, and used the most gross and indecent language, and by so doing compelling several ladies and gentlemen to leave the vehicle. The conductor remonstrated with the gang, when they fell upon him and beat him severely, and also the driver. During the fight that ensued, the conductor had his coat pocket cut out containing small change.

On the examination only three of the accused were identified, McNAMEE, VAN NOSTRAND and RYAN, who were held on a charge of riot—the robbery not being clearly proved—although it was proved McNAMEE, with his gang, repaired to a drinking house in York-street, where they boasted of committing the cowardly attack upon the conductor, and McNAMEE treated the crowd and paid in money corresponding exactly with that which had been stolen from WILSON.

McNAMEE gave bail in the sum of $500 to appear to answer any indictment that may be found against him; and VAN NOSTRAND and RYAN were sent to jail in default of bail.

Williamsburg Bible Society.

The tenth annual meeting of the Williamsburg Bible Society was held on Monday evening at the consistory room of the Reformed Dutch Church in Fourth-street.

The President, Rev. E. S. PORTER, stated that it had been decided at a previous meeting to omit for this year the usual annual exercises.

The following officers were elected for the present year:

President—Rev. J. D. WELLS.
Vice-President—J. S. BURR.
Corresponding Secretary—Rev. Mr. ELLIOT.
Recording Secretary—JOHN TRIMBLE.
Treasurer—WM. MORGAN.
Depository—NATHANIEL BRIGGS.

A Committee consisting of Dr. McLane, Rev. J. D. Wells and Rev. E. S. Porter was appointed to confer with the Brooklyn and Green Point Bible Societies in reference to consolidating those Societies with and under the Williamsburg Society.

Discharged.

The three persons arrested on suspicion of having fired the rope-walk, destroyed in Bushwick Sunday night, were yesterday discharged from custody. It is now believed that the fire was accidental.

During the month of January there were treated at the Brooklyn City Dispensary 307 patients, of whom 158 were males, 149 females; 71 were born in the United States, 236 of foreign birth; to whom 1,[illegible] prescriptions were given [illegible].

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 7, 1855.

To Correspondents.

[illegible] communications will receive no attention. All [illegible] intended to state facts must be accompanied by the [illegible] name, not for publication, but as a guarantee of the [illegible] of the statements made. We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication. Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

☞ E. Downs, Thos. H. Pease, and D. E. Mitchell [illegible] are Agents for the Daily Times in New-Haven, Conn. The paper may be procured by the single copy, or by the week or month, on application to them.

Congressional.

The Senate yesterday passed the French Spoliation bill, 38 to 17, after a speech in opposition from the new Senator from New-Hampshire, Mr. Wells, who is supposed to have foreshadowed a Veto from the President.

The Texas Debt bill was considered in Committee of the House, but not disposed of when the House adjourned.

The Re-election of Senator Seward.

William H. Seward was yesterday elected by the Legislature to represent this State in the Senate of the United States for six years from the 4th of March next. He received 18 out of 31 votes cast in the Senate and 69 out of 127 in the Assembly. There were five or six members of the latter body who would have voted for him, if their votes had been needed to secure his election. Our readers are aware that the result is precisely what we have expected and predicted at all times since the organization of the Legislature. The opposition to Senator Seward, as the vote shows, was personal and factious rather than political and partizan. His opponents, in spite of their utmost endeavors, found it impossible to unite upon any opposing candidate. Even the Democrats voted for three or four different men, and among the dissenting Whigs there were nearly as many candidates as there were dissenters. The opposing Whig candidate who received the greatest number of votes was Washington Hunt, and his vote reached *eight* in the House and *one* in the Senate.

We regard this result as a marked and emphatic triumph of political principle and of personal character. During his Senatorial term Mr. Seward has been conspicuous before the whole country for the steady and unflinching resistance he has offered to the aggressions of Slavery, and for the manly decorum with which he has met all assaults upon his personal and political conduct. He has been preeminently the object of bitter and envenomed hatred,—part of it due to personal disappointments and part to the schemes of political and sectional ambition to which he has evinced so steady and uncompromising a hostility. He is recognized throughout the Union, by all parties and all sections, as embodying more distinctly than any other living man the Anti-Slavery sentiment of the Northern States; and it is that fact which has made him the object of extraordinary hostility, and which makes his reelection a matter of triumph and rejoicing throughout the Free States. We hail it as evidence of the fact that the State of New-York appreciates fidelity to Freedom, and honors a firm and manly defence of her interests and her rights, and that she does not reserve her honors for those who yield to the threats or the seductions of the Slave power.

It is a significant feature of the contest which has ended in the reelection of Senator Seward, that nobody ventured to oppose it on the ground of his action in reference to Slavery. Six years ago, when he was first chosen, the State was made to ring with denunciations of his opinions and conduct upon this subject. Not a syllable of hostility upon that ground has now found utterance. The opposition has cloaked itself under other disguises. The sentiment of spurious *Americanism*, which has organized itself in the Know-Nothing councils throughout the State, has been the pretext under which the war has been carried on. The disguise has been very thoroughly stripped off, and the secret machinery of this formidable order has been exposed to the light. We shall have occasion hereafter to refer to the extraordinary disclosures that have been made in the discussion of the last few days on the floor of the Assembly, concerning the political machinery of the Order of Know-Nothings. They are of a character to startle the public mind and arouse it anew to a sense of the various wrongs that may be perpetrated under the holiest pretences. Whatever may be thought of the ostensible objects of the so-called American movement, or of the principles which it seeks to establish, no one, after these revelations, can doubt that the political machinery by which its objects are sought, is the most corrupt, despotic and dangerous which this country has ever known. Thousands and tens of thousands of the honest and true-hearted people of this State, have been drawn within this organization, in utter ignorance of the extent to which they were surrendering their freedom of judgment and their independence of action. We have no doubt that, when they come to understand the real character of the machinery which has been brought to bear upon them, they will seek some mode less abhorrent to every instinct of a free American heart, for the establishment of the principles to which they are devoted. Many members of the Legislature whose freedom of action it was attempted to control and fetter by these obligations, have spurned the base attempt at dictation, and vindicated their own manliness and independence. Some of the members from this City, and among them Messrs. [illegible] and [illegible], have resisted menaces and other influences of the most formidable character, by which their action was sought to be controlled. Their moral courage will be remembered as no less honorable to them than it has been serviceable to the State and to the country.

Santa Anna's Next Move.

It seems destined by fate, or something more human, that Santa Anna shall remain at the head of Mexican affairs; and it is well enough, perhaps, that it is so, for how could a true patriot flourish surrounded by so much antagonism—by so many conflicting elements of ignorance, official corruption, poverty and inordinate pride? The hardest of all countries under the sun to rule well must be a semi-civilized one, halted, as it is, between two opinions, neither fit to follow nor to lead. To such a condition Mexico bears a striking affinity; with numerous elements for improvement she is manifestly not progressive, but stands nearly where she stood a century ago. Lying contiguous to the most improved model in the world, she has profited nothing by observation; still adhering to old superstitious dogmas with the utmost tenacity, and still believing herself one of the most powerful nations on the globe. The world, however, *is* progressive, and will drag the laggard along in its train. How soon, or in what manner, time must determine. The mountain will go to Mohammed.

It is not generally appreciated, we suspect, how opportune were the 18 tons of gold to the Government. A hundred thousand of it, says a correspondent from Brownsville, recently arrived to pay off the troops at Matamoras. As soon as this magnificent sum has all leaked away, there will again rise up the many troubles it serves so well to quiet, and then what is to be done? Unanimity of votes cannot compensate for financial embarrassment; and unless some funds from extraneous sources can be raised to prop up his republican throne, Santa Anna will be in as bad a fix as ever before. His ability to suppress insurrection or repel invasion is becoming less in proportion to the distance from his capital. Experience teaches him that money is the one thing needful, and without it, danger and ruin stare at him from every corner. But how get it? He cannot borrow from abroad, for his credit is too doubtful; the fluctuating revenue is insufficient to pay the interest on the public debt; and no extra taxation is available, for the catalogue of expedients has been exhausted, and the people already bled into poverty. Neither, for many reasons, will stealing from the pampered church do. What then can be, or must be done? What will keep the old ship before the wind in the new storms that may arise, and the captain, in his cocked hat, still secure on her quarter-deck? There is one plan honorable to the parties concerned, not conflicting with international law, which has already been resorted to, and which Santa Anna has, in his skillful discernment, doubtless, already entertained. Mesilla—much of it a barren waste—went off at a good round sum, notwithstanding it was but half its original price, and why not let Sonora try its luck? Will he not very readily consent to let this slice go to a people to whom the Creator has given energy, enterprise, and a will to carry out his divine commands *so far as they suit their plans*; who feel in themselves a progress to which Mexican blood is an entire stranger, and who are pretty sure to possess it at some day, even, we are sorry to say, if it must be accomplished in a manner not strictly in accordance with the provisions *of the decalogue*? Our neighbor has Sonora, but no money; we have money, but no Sonora. What is easier? *It would seem to be only a question of time*—of good humor and of policy on the part of the purchaser.

Santa Anna cannot have forgotten the late attempts at wresting *this province from him*, nor the difficulty experienced in nipping the project in the bud. Walker failed it is true, but he was—unscrupulously, indeed—pushing forward a popular Californian idea which has by no means died out, for even now renewed measures are being taken for the overthrow of Melendrez.

Sonora is laboring under evils which sit heavily on the people. Goods, by a peculiar system of inland tariffs, are quadrupled in value ere they reach a majority of the consumers' hands; the passport system and the stamp act are in force; the light of heaven is levied upon; and *dogs even*, however lean they may be, constitute a nice item on the tax-gatherer's list. Hence, the people there are *in an uncertain mood, (as well as those in* more central portions of the Republic,) which, with their distance from the capital, must be a source of uneasiness to His Serene Highness. He is not so obtuse as not to know the policy of parting with what cannot be maintained, nor be likely to hesitate long between this resort and a consideration therefor, or a *return to cock-fighting* in Jamaica. Mexico cannot blind its eyes to one of its own proverbs—"An open door tempts a saint." In the mean time, Mesilla affords a precedent, which Santa Anna is not likely to neglect. But whether the United States is willing or anxious to take more land and more Indian wars upon its hands is a question of greater difficulty. Whether it will consent to prop up the tottering dynasty of Santa Anna with another $10,000,000 is much more questionable.

Couldn't Do It.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Aware of your spirit of philanthrophy and your sympathies with "Young America" in its struggles for literary supremacy, we, the members of a literary society, connected with an institution of learning in this State, address you at this time for the purpose of soliciting your aid in an enterprise dear to our hearts.

We contemplate the establishing of a reading-room, to be connected with our Society, the literature of which shall be of the highest order. We are young and ambitious, but possess not the means to carry out this idea in accordance with our wishes without assistance. Feeling ourselves unable to remunerate you for the pleasure of reading your invaluable paper, we respectfully solicit it as a gift.

Your obedient servants,
(Signed) ——— ———, President.
——— ———, Secretary.
——— Society, New-York, Jan. 26, 1855.

Couldn't do it, young friends; it would be like the letting out of water. Grant it to you to-day, and forty others would plead the precedent to-morrow. Times are hard, and paper-makers, writers, printers, want money for their work. We can't coin your thanks into cash, otherwise we should be happy to consent to your request. And our reply to the writers of the note from ——— Academy, each, all, and several of those excellent institutions which have made similar requests, will oblige us by appropriating as personally to him, her, or themselves.

The Ferries.

The most noble the Board of Aldermen, by referring two resolutions to the Committee on Ferries, have achieved everlasting fame. The resolutions are:

That the Union Ferry Company be instructed to run a boat from the ferry foot of Catherine-street, every ten minutes from 9 o'clock P. M. until 12 o'clock, and every hour from then until 4 o'clock A. M.

That the Union Ferry Company be directed to run their boats on the Hamilton-avenue Ferry every quarter of an hour after 9 o'clock P. M. up to 1 o'clock at night, and that they commence running at 4 o'clock A. M.

There can be no doubt of the necessity for the above accommodations. Whether the Union Company—one of the snuggest and most self-appreciative monopolies in New-York—will concede them, is another question altogether. It is at least wildly improbable. The Catherine Ferry has been in a diseased condition for some time, and the physicians of the Union monopoly have tried in vain to restore it to vigor. The remedies have not always been attended with the happiest result, but they have ever been of a peculiar character. For instance, when there were few passengers to carry, there were many boats, running with immense rapidity and elaborate punctuality. Perhaps, like the doctor who used to be called out of church every Sunday, the Company thought that the show of business would lead to the reality. When people *did* begin to patronize the Ferry, another original idea was eliminated—namely, raising the fare to encourage them. A blind and obstinate public failed to appreciate this last act of liberality, and the Ferry managers were driven to the necessity of devising new means to satisfy their craving patrons. With this end in view, they took off the greater number of boats and run what few they retained as seldom as possible. Strange to say, even this did not gratify the Brooklynites, and the action of the Common Council seems to indicate that something else must be done for them.

As to the Exiles of South Brooklyn, their fate is indeed pitiable. They are essentially of an amiable and retiring disposition; loving solitude for its own sake, and seeking it in the arid wastes of that strange land. Simple in their habits, limited in their wants, accustomed to the contemplation of Death as he threads his respectable way to Greenwood, and asking nothing from the Gods but twopence for the ferry, they commend themselves peculiarly to the moralist, the philanthropist, the Ethnologist. Suffering is the badge of their order, as of Shylock's, and even the heavy dispensation of a Union Ferry monopoly is received with a sad and solemn joy. But like Cain they find their punishment greater than they can bear. Let us for one moment contemplate their sad condition.

Within the past three years a large and populous neighborhood has sprung up south of Atlantic-street, stretching in an almost unbroken chain of dwellings to the bay and city of Gowanus. The most densely populated portion of this locality communicates with New-York by the Hamilton-avenue Ferry. The latter is in consequence the most prosperous and best paying of all those leased by the Union monopoly. It follows therefore that the Company with its usual obliquity should conduct it in the worst possible manner. *There is no boat in the morning earlier* than 6 o'clock; market carts have to drive a couple of miles out of their way to take another ferry. *From 6 A. M. to 9 P. M.* the boats run with tolerable punctuality. At the latter hour one boat is withdrawn, and passengers have to exert an unusual amount of ingenuity to catch the other. It is supposed to run every half hour, but as the Company's clocks are regulated by the Company there is *necessarily some uncertainty in their movements*, and they have become remarkable for differing from all other clocks, and also for differing among themselves. At 12 o'clock P. M. (Company's time) the Hamilton-avenue Ferry ceases to exist, and individuals who live in the best portions of South Brooklyn have the pleasure of an extended midnight walk to their homes through one of the darkest and most dangerous streets in the city. Until 6 o'clock the next morning their own one-horse ferry limps not.

The modest nature of the resolution submitted to the Committee on Ferries induces us to believe that it is the emanation of an amiable South Brooklynite. All that is asked is additional accommodation up to 1 o'clock in the morning, (they wouldn't stay out later than that for the world,) and regular boats from 4 o'clock A. M. instead of 6 A. M. There is no complaint of the two cent impost; no reference to the distressing limitation of a 10 per cent. dividend; no sarcasm about the accruing surplus for the hospitals; no inuendoes about private property and Montague ferries; no nothing in fact except a meek desire to suffer more conveniently their exile in South Brooklyn.

A correspondence has passed in relation to the Belgians which are now in confinement on suspicion of being criminals or paupers, who may become a charge upon our treasury. The Belgian Consul at Philadelphia, Mr. Mahon, has signified to Mayor Wood that these parties shall not become a charge upon this country, and has added another epistle addressed to the prisoners themselves, promising them consolation and support, and the means of employment. The Mayor states in reply, that if the Consul will sign a stipulation that the City shall be freed from the charge of these people, they shall be released.

A Hospital for Women.

The medical Faculty and the benevolent of the City have agreed upon the necessity of establishing here a hospital for the special treatment of women. The lack of general hospital accommodations is confessed on all sides. Our hospitals are all full, and if to-morrow the number of beds were doubled, doubtless in a month they would all be occupied. In this state of things, every new "hotel for the sick" which Benevolence projects, and intelligent Prudence manages, is welcome.

But a hospital for the treatment of diseases to which females are prone, is particularly needed. There are hundreds in our midst, of poor women, who, for the lack of a few weeks' skillful surgical treatment, are day by day sinking into incurable states of disease. Poor, they cannot command that professional attention and nursing which they must have if they recover. Private practitioners cannot afford them the time and care that are absolutely needed to relieve them, and for lack of clinical practice, as well as from the absence of appliances for their cure at their homes, it must be confessed that they dread to attempt their relief beyond all things. They go on from necessity, until their cases are hopelessly chronic. But very properly, "hopelessly chronic cases" cannot be received into any of our existing hospitals—since all the beds are required for the use of those whom treatment can help.

For the sake of science, such an institution is demanded here. This class of diseases is little known, for it is little studied, and hence comes a great amount of suffering which ought to be avoided. The fact that in no city of the Union exists a hospital at all commensurate with the demands of humanity, is additional reason why New-York, which has every facility for becoming the chief centre of medical study and influence, should inaugurate the enterprise. We are happy to know that measures are in progress which probably will eventuate, at no distant day, in the establishment of a hospital for women, with accommodations for 500 persons.

Meanwhile, the want is pressing; it will not do to wait for the slow processes of legislation to confer charters, and for the collection of sums large enough to authorize contracts for building-lots and buildings. The ladies—some of those who are always to be found initiating new schemes of benevolence, nursing new methods of relief for the suffering, and comfort for the afflicted, and only retiring from their posts of self-devoted and serious labor when the success of their undertakings command them to the sympathies and the willing direction of the sterner sex—the ladies are already at work, taking the first steps toward the foundation immediately of a temporary Hospital. They are hoping soon to open rooms for the reception of females who need surgical relief, and, we believe, have already organized so far as to secure the services of Dr. J. Marion Sims as Attending Surgeon, and Drs. Mott, Stevens, Francis and Delafield as Consulting Surgeons and Physicians. A very few thousand dollars will enable them to make an opening. But this is only preliminary to a much grander enterprise. The Hospital we need, and into which this enterprise, we trust, will enlarge itself, would be one similar in government and accommodations to the Hospital on Broadway. Its governors should be picked men from the wisest, most energetic and warm-hearted in the City. Its medical and surgical staff should be chosen by *concours*—its honors and posts of duty open to the competition of young or old, who, by public examination, prove themselves best fitted for the post. Its funds should put it beyond the necessities of frequent appeals for aid to sustain it, and enable its managers to study other matters than those of economy in effecting a suitable diet and regimen of patients. Benevolent men and women of New-York are earnestly giving heed to this much needed enterprise. We hope the Winter will not pass without giving tangible shape and considerable progress to their plans.

Fever and Ague in the Outskirts.

"Stone" must certainly write again. His brief note has had the effect to surround us with the most healthful "outskirts" that ever blessed a dirty City. From all around us and from every side we have testimony that interments are among the curiosities of medical experience only, and that disease of any sort is a "rare bird." From the multitudinous mail specially devoted to this subject, we select but one of the briefest notes. Here is one from an enthusiastic "M." who writes just as if he had lots to sell in the fine village where the fountains gush out crystals and Croton water has a brackish taste:

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Permit me to answer "Stone." On the line of the Morris and Essex Railroad, a few miles beyond Newark, in a beautiful rolling country, is situated Orange, a place which I venture to assert is not exceeded in healthiness by any location in the United States. The sites of the principal villages—North and South Orange—are on the top of a fine ridge, bounded on the northwest, and sheltered from the cold Winds by Orange Mountain, which rises some hundreds of feet, and extends from northeast to southwest several miles. A more desirable location than this mountain side—abounding, as it does, with crystal springs, compared with whose waters even our fine Croton is brackish—cannot reasonably be desired for fine country residences, and with such it is beginning to be occupied. Here is situated the fine establishment known as the Orange Mountain Water Cure, which would hardly be located in a fever and ague place.

As respects the health of Orange, however, I am able to give some very satisfactory statistics. Rev. Mr. Sprague, pastor of the Presbyterian Church in South Orange, gave, on the first Sabbath in the present year, a statement of the number of deaths during the last ten years in families connected with his congregation, and numbering something more than 900 individuals. It was as follows, viz.:

Under 10 years of age	32
Between 10 and 40 years of age	26
Between 40 and 60 years of age	30
Between 60 and 70 years of age	6
Between 70 and 80 years of age	15
Between 80 and 100 years of age	13
Total	116

Making a total of 116 deaths in ten years in a population of 900, or not quite one in five. Deducting the deaths of those under ten years old, a large portion of which were of infants, some but a few days old, we have 84 deaths, and of these 59, or nearly one-half, were over 60 years, and 30, more than one-third, over 70 years. This is, I think, a very satisfactory exhibit.

Your correspondent may take up his residence in Orange, and beside other advantages gained, will escape that danger of fever and ague which he runs in New-York City.

Respectfully yours, M.

Our local geography has been greatly improved since "Stone's" note. Correspondents have sent in not letters only—enough to swamp a revenue cutter—but maps of their villages, even, and one man from Long Island furnishes kindly the price of lots in one of those sweet villages which are to be constructed at some future day out of a pine barren, whose thin, stunt trees serve now to protect the sand they spring out of, from being blown away by a north-easter. Only one of the list of letter-writers confesses to any fever and ague in his home. He calls himself "Fair Play," is sorry to spoil the sale of any man's lot,—but protests that our correspondent, who had never heard of fever and ague at Morrisania, cannot be very intimately acquainted there, intimating that three of his own family now located there have enjoyed as fair shakes in Morrisania as ever can be got in Michigan.

Amusements.

Burton's Theatre.—Mr. Burton produced another new play last night called the "Player's Plot." It is in three acts, and was a success.

The scene is laid in a seven by nine German principality. The *Grand Duke* of which is in a fix—commercial and otherwise. He aspires to the hand of the *Princess Wilhelmina*, but without money and without influence, it seems improbable that he will obtain the brother, *Maximilian*, to consent to his nuptials. To add to the *Grand Duke's* perplexity, the *Princess*, accompanied by *Maximilian*—who are journeying through his principality—announce their intention of calling on the *Duke*. His coffers and his privy purse are alike exhausted; his courtiers have flown to more favored Courts, and he is literally without facilities for receiving his guests; in this emergency, *Balthazar*, (Burton) the manager of a company of French comedians arrives. The *Duke* candidly tells him that he has no money to bestow on Court theatricals, and incidentally refers to the absence of his courtiers, and the terrible dilemma in which he is placed in consequence. *Balthazar* immediately proposes that he and his actors shall descend from their position of gentlemen to that of noblemen, and impersonate a Court; they have been used to that sort of thing; have the costumes and will in no way commit themselves. The proposition is accepted by the Duke. In the two following acts the actors officiate in various ways, round the person of the *Duke* and his visitors. The latter are charmed with the Court and *Maximilian* particularly with its ladies, so much so that in the end he consents to his sister's marriage with the *Duke*. Thus by the "Player's Plot," the desired alliance is formed, and the *Duke* escapes a sad humiliation. In the third act there are some amusing situations caused by *Maximilian* proposing to one of the actresses and other involvements of a similar character.

The plot is slight and decidedly French in character, but whether "adapted" or not we are unable to say. The success of the comedy depends on the pleasant, touchy way in which very unimportant material is used. The dialogue throughout is well sustained, equally distributed, written brilliantly and with practiced ability. There are at least a dozen good epigrams in it—enough to set up a dozen ordinary dramatists—and no verbosity. The comedy might be improved in the last act, which is rather foggy—perhaps, however, the tardy performance of a first night had something to do with it.

The piece has been put on the stage with care, new scenery, costumes, &c. It is performed satisfactorily, was successful, and will doubtless have a run. As an amusing trifle, neatly written, neatly mounted and neatly performed, it is well worth seeing. Mr. Burton was called out after the performance, and stated that he was not at liberty to mention the author's name, but he was native-born and a citizen of New-York.

The Farmers' Club.

A regular meeting of the Farmers' Club was held yesterday noon. The attendance was quite large. Hon. Judge Livingston occupied the Chair.

A letter enclosing specimens of genuine orange water melon seed was received from Charles A. Peabody, Esq., of Columbus, Ga. Mr. Peabody says "this melon is cultivated in all respects like the common melon, but it must not be planted near any of the melon family, or it will loose its peeling qualities. When ripe cut through the skin as if an orange, and the rind will come off without breaking the pulp, after which, by cutting between the lobes you may divide it without showing a seed."

The Secretary, Henry Meigs, Esq., read a number of instructive papers prepared by him. A letter from E. F. Shepard, of Columbus, Ga., was read.

A debate on the subject for the day—Alkaline for Washing Trees—took place, and with it the meeting closed.

The Widows' Fund.

The Trustees of the American Widows' Relief Association, grateful to those who have placed the means in their hands of affording temporary relief to a class of persons who have never before asked for aid, for many of them have never before had occasion to ask it, feel it their duty and pleasure to give some information to the public of what they have done. They feel confident in stating it as their candid opinion, that the same amount of money has never given a greater amount of relief, or created so much happiness than their expenditures during the last few weeks. Upward of two hundred families have been visited by some of the ladies or gentlemen connected with the Association, and furnished with the means to live, and many of them have been found without food or fuel, or any means to procure it. Many of them have pawned their bedding and clothing to get bread, until they are in actual danger of perishing with the cold. The Trustees take occasion to acknowledge the receipt of a very valuable donation of clothing from the Calico Party. A valuable lot of children's clothes was received from some Quaker ladies. Another lot of clothing has been received from a lady in Second-avenue.

☞ The Board of Education holds its first regular session, since its organization for the current year, this evening, commencing at 5 o'clock.

☞ Out of twenty-six samples of London milk purchased from different venders, twelve were genuine, two had some of the cream extracted, and eleven had water added, in proportions varying from one-sixth or seventh of the entire to one-half—that is, precisely half pure milk, and the other half water! We can no longer regard as a joke the story of the man who came with two little mugs for his halfpennyworth of milk, and requested to have the milk in one and the water in the other, as he preferred mixing them himself.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

PIANOS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—Superior toned [illegible]-octave Pianos for $175, $200 and $225, interior as good as those which cost $500; Pianos of every variety of style, [illegible] T. Gilbert & Co.'s premium Æolian Pianos, and the Horace Waters [illegible] Pianos; second-hand Pianos at great bargains; price from $40 to $150. Melodeons of every variety, from five different manufactories, [illegible] at reduced rates. [illegible]

NOTICE TO IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN G. D. PERCUSSION CAPS.

DECREE OF THE IMPERIAL COURT OF PARIS, FRANCE.

[illegible]

[TRANSLATION.]

DECREE OF THE IMPERIAL COURT OF PARIS, Correctional Chamber, which condemned Mr. Morin, merchant in Paris, for having put in circulation articles falsely marked, to the injury of Messrs. Gaupillat, Illig, [illegible] & Masse, manufacturers at Paris:

"Touching the appeal of Morin: [illegible]

[illegible]

Made and pronounced at the Palais de Justice, the 14th July, 1854, at the public sitting of the Court.

LINEN DAMASK.—LINEN SHEETING.—JUST RECEIVED [illegible] S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO., Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-st.

SILKS! SILKS!!—FROM AUCTION AT COLUMBIAN Hall, No. 281 Grand-st. [illegible] S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE SALE.—WE DESIRE to call the attention of our readers to the sale to be made this day by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, [illegible]

DEALERS IN CLOTHING VISITING NEW-YORK this season, are respectfully invited to examine our stock of Spring and Summer clothing, [illegible] D. DEVLIN & CO., Nos. [illegible] Broadway, corner of Warren-st., New-York.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes, with Hall's patent powder-proof locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and World's Fair, New-York, 1853 and '54, [illegible] S. C. HERRING, Green Block, Nos. 135, 137, and 139 Water-st., New-York.

RICH & CO.'S SAFES AGAIN TRIUMPHANT!
Per Telegraph.
NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 2, 1855.
Messrs. Stearns & Marvin, Nos. 146 and 148 Water-st., New-York.
Two stores burnt last evening. Your Safes triumphant. [illegible]

SILKS, SILKS.—WE ARE NOW OFFERING GREAT bargains in Rich Dress Silks, of every style. [illegible] E. H. LEADBEATER, No. 347 Broadway, corner Leonard-st.

CLOTHS! CLOTHS!!—JUST RECEIVED A LARGE stock of [illegible]

FUR GLOVES, CLOTH GLOVES, HOSIERY, [illegible]

[illegible] on the Climate and Diseases of Australia.

Extract from a letter from Dr. Geo. Patterson to the N. Y. Medical Times:

In reply to your inquiry respecting the diseases prevalent in *Australia*, I may say that most of the ills incident to Europeans in other climates, have been imported into that continent, excepting the Plague, Asiatic Cholera, Yellow Fever, and Small Pox.

Measles made its first appearance in Sydney about 1834; but as that was previous to my residence there, I can only give the report that it was severe, particularly with adults, and in four cases proved fatal. During my residence there, from 1851 till 1853, there was no return of it; but in February, March and April, 1854, (the autumn of Australia,) it was very prevalent at Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, Moreton Bay, and also in the interior; the disease being mild, and the recoveries, under ordinary care, favorable.

Scarlatina visited Sydney for the first time in January, 1841. In many instances it assumed the malignant form, and frequently baffled every remedy. * * * Sporadic cases of this fever in a mild form have recurred frequently; and at longer intervals we had it as an epidemic, and in the malignant form, particularly in 1851. It soon spread itself over all the populous towns and districts, and may now be considered fairly established in that country. * * In this disease, as well as in measles in hot climates, the after treatment is always difficult; and the sequelæ require constant watching. The heat of the weather renders persons impatient of confinement to bed; and the sudden transitions of temperature in Australia, expose patients to imminent danger, if they be allowed to walk about, while the surface is denuded of its cuticle. Otitis and consequent loss of hearing, affections of the vocal chords, with imperfect voice and general anasarca, effusion into the chest, progressing insidiously to a fatal climax; or dysentery, destructive in infants; and with adults degenerating into chronic diarrhœa, are often perplexing to the medical practitioner who has to contend with indulgent mothers or bad nurses.

Rheumatism in the acute and chronic form is very prevalent; the latter species being accompanied frequently with paralysis, to an extent that I had not seen in Britain. The lower extremities were the parts oftenest affected; and cases of long standing seldom yielded to any treatment. This malady, in a climate so dry, is attributable to the sudden vicissitudes of temperature, the free use of spirituous drinks, and the carelessness of the inhabitants. * * * *Pneumonia* is of frequent occurrence, and, when neglected, is more apt to terminate in consolidation of the lung than in suppuration. This estimate is found from the number of chronic cases which came under my notice while one of the physicians to the Sydney Infirmary and the Benevolent Asylum.

Dysentery is a prevalent disease from the same cause, and when dosed by the popular remedy of gin or brandy, in the acute stage, often proves fatal in a few days; or degenerates into incurable diarrhœa, causing protracted suffering and a lingering death.

Phthisis Pulmonalis too, often presents itself, and, when it occurs in natives of the country, runs its stages more quickly than in Europe; while emigrants who started with sufficient stamina to bear the voyage, are invariably improved by the mildness of the climate, and if careful in their habits, never fail to obtain a favorable respite from the ravages of this destroyer.

Asthma is seldom met with among the natives; and, for such affections, this climate offers to emigrants a favorable change, and the prospect of decided amelioration of health.

Affections of the Liver and Kidneys are about the same average as with persons of similar habits in Britain; while of *Diabetes*, during my whole term of residence I met with but a single case.

Influenza is endemic, and invariably characterized by greater fever than I had seen elsewhere. It prevails in Spring and Autumn, and is ushered in by damp westerly winds coming off the land recently saturated with rain, after, perhaps, a long continuance of drought. These winds are equally trying to the constitution as the easterly winds in Spring are to the inhabitants of Great Britain. The aged and delicate often fall victims to this fever, which is of a depressing character, and very prone to relapse; never requiring depletion, but after the acute stage, always improved by generous diet, volatile stimulants and tonics. The pain in the region of the frontal sinus is often intense; and the most robust, who unwilling to yield to it, and relying on their strength, determine to "walk it off," are at length obliged to succumb, having wasted their strength by a foolish and unequal contest. In 1853, the dogs in Australia were taken with a similar disease, and died by hundreds; which was certainly a relief to society; for these animals are allowed to multiply to such an extent as to become a nuisance, and their number is legion. I noticed that dogs, while suffering from the fever, had severe and frequent spasmodic fits, simulating epilepsy; and that those that survived the fever, commonly had paralysis of the hinder legs. Hydrophobia is yet unknown in that region.

A form of *Fever* which seems to be indigenous, and, as far as I am aware, peculiar to Australia, has occurred occasionally since 1851. It is communicated only by inoculation from touching abraded surfaces, or wounding oneself in skinning or otherwise operating on animals that have died by the distemper. This fever was observed first among sheep and cows, and afterwards horses became affected by it. The animal is seized suddenly, falls down, writhes violently, evinces extreme suffering, and dies within a few hours. Enlargement and softening of the spleen are the only pathological indications which have been discovered; and the causes of the distemper rest on no better foundation than hypothesis. The disease is infectious among the lower animals; but the instances in which it was communicated to the human race, up to my leaving in May last, occurred only by inoculation. A wound inflicted by operating on such diseased carcases is soon followed by a sore having a phlegmonous base, surmounted by a vesicle of a peculiar blue aspect. From this point, you could trace a red line, indicating the course of the inflamed absorbents, to another sore, seated perhaps upon the arm; and frequently on the pectoral muscle of the side next the wound. These blue vesicles in two, three, or four days were succeeded by ulcers, with irregular and unhealthy edges. *Fever* of a congestive character sets in early, and if neglected, soon prostrates the sufferer. In the cases which came under my care, the pulse was depressed below one hundred in frequency; and if the case was not seen early, nor improved by medicine, it soon became irregular and intermittent. The eye appeared heavy, the countenance bloated, and the whole system languid and overpowered. If means were not applied in proper time, spasms of the stomach and bowels, hurried laborious breathing, with extreme restlessness, were the precursors of the fatal catastrophe. The disease being a new one, each practitioner treated it according to the impression made upon his mind by the indications presented.

How Much this Country Owes.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Jan. 29.

It is a favorite boast of Americans that their Government is almost the only one in the civilized world, which is not deeply plunged in debt. So far as this boast relates to the United States, in its Federal capacity, it is well-founded. But so far as it relates to the one and thirty-one Commonwealths, of which the nation is composed, it is an absolute absurdity, since the majority of these latter are deeply, if not inextricably, in debt. We hear this bit of braggadocio so frequently, that it is worth while to devote a few moments to showing its folly.

In England, France, Austria and all other consolidated nations, there is but one exchequer to meet every want of Government. There is, consequently, but one national debt. When we say that Great Britain owes nearly eight hundred millions of pounds, or four thousand millions of dollars, the whole story is told. But if we should assert that the entire debt of the United States was less than sixty millions, we should be apt to mislead the reader. For the Federal Government, which is what is technically meant by the term United States, having only circumscribed powers, is not, and never can be, made liable for the principal share of the expenses of maintaining order and dispensing law among the people at large, most of this burden falling on the separate members of the Confederacy. To give a correct idea of the real indebtedness of the nation, therefore, we must include the debts of the several States.

Now, the total indebtedness of the various commonwealths is about two hundred and twenty-one millions of dollars, divided among twenty-seven states, four being so fortunate as to owe nothing, viz.: New-Hampshire, Vermont, Delaware and Florida. Of these twenty-seven, the debts of seven are under a million apiece. Maryland, Texas, Illinois, Ohio, Virginia, New-York and Pennsylvania, are the States most deeply in debt. The largest absolute debt is that of our own State, which is over forty millions; the smallest is that of New-Jersey, which is but seventy-one thousand.

The heaviest debt, in proportion to that of the population, is the debt of Maryland, which exceeds fifteen millions, in a population of five hundred and eighty-two thousand, bond and free. The debt of Virginia, though but little greater nominally than that of New-York—the one being twenty-six millions, and the other twenty-four—is more than twice as heavy relatively, the population being less than half, while the general resources of the State are greatly inferior. The entire debt of the nation, estimating the federal debt as well as that of the States, exceeds two hundred and seventy-five millions of dollars.

But this still fails to give an accurate idea of the total indebtedness of our country. In Europe, if we except England, most public works are constructed by the Government, so that the National Debt includes the cost of the principal railroads, canals and turnpikes. But in the United States, with the exception of the Pennsylvania State Works, and those of a few other Commonwealths, all such improvements are owned by private corporations. Now the aggregate cost of the principal of these works is computed to be one thousand millions of dollars, of which, six hundred millions alone are invested in railroads. Consequently, if we would arrive at the true indebtedness of these United States, we must add the amount of this description of securities to the amount of the State and Federal ones. Twelve hundred millions of dollars are, therefore, about what we owe—a very respectable sum, it must be acknowledged, especially for a nation but eighty years old.

To give an entirely just idea of the subject, however, we must remind the reader that a chief part of this debt is attributable to the fact that we are a new country, three-fourths of those millions having been spent in developing our resources.

Considering the vast mineral and agricultural wealth of America, considering, also, the indomitable energy of our people, considering the favorable position we occupy for conducting the commerce of the world, this debt, enormous as it seems, is comparatively little, or would be, if we were always as prudent and thrifty as we are enterprising.

The Wine Trade of France.

Letter from Dr. Goodrich, United States Consul at Lyons.

The most productive wine districts of France are the South and Southwestern, and the least productive is the Northwestern. The vine grows not only on the level and undulating lands, but also on the hill-sides and mountain summits. These lands are mostly stony, sandy and sterile, worn out and unfit for wheat growing. During the last three or four years a destructive disease has attacked the vine, not only in France, but in Italy, Spain and Portugal. This malady is of a fungoid character, and its preventive or remedy has hitherto eluded the vigilance and researches of the chemist and naturalist.

In the statistics I shall give you—and they will be official—I will, for brevity avoid the smaller numerals, as my object can be attained without them. The number of acres of land under vine culture in France differs but little from 5,000,000. There are about 2,000,000 of persons (mostly females) employed in the cultivation of the vine and the manufacture of wine, exclusive of 250,000 engaged in the transportation and sale of wine. The annual average product is a little more than 800,000,000 gallons—for obvious reasons I give you American rather than French terms. The domestic or home value varies of course with the supply and demand, say from ten to twenty cents a gallon. For the last two years, owing to the "disease," the price has augmented from one to two hundred per cent. on former prices. The annual value may be set down in round numbers at $100,000,000.

In the year 1849, which is probably the best in several years, the number of acres under cultivation was 5,500,000, producing 925,000,000 gallons of wine. This was an increase of 115,000,000 over that of the last decade, 1839. Nearly 50,000,000 gallons are annually exported as French wines. In 1849, 41,000,000 were exported; in 1850, 42,000,000; 1851, 49,500,000; in 1852, 53,200,000; in 1853, 43,500,000. Ninety millions of gallons are annually distilled into brandy, although for the ensuing year, owing to Government restrictions, there will be but little French brandy exported to the United States except that made from American whisky imported into France. One-seventh, or about 133,000,000 gallons of wine, are annually exported from France either as wine or its distillations. The excise duty on wine and its products paid into the French Exchequer during the past year was $22,500,000. This includes the ordinary excise, as also the "Octroi," or city duty. There are, by estimate, 220,000,000 gallons of wine manufactured into spirits, inclusive of the 90,000,000 made into brandy. This leaves more than 700,000,000 gallons of wine for home consumption, or about twenty-one gallons for each inhabitant for the year.

Wine, as a beverage, is universally used here by all classes. The stronger liquors are chiefly for exportation; hence, you see but very little drunkenness in *la belle France*.

The disease of the vine in France has for the last two years been very destructive, and it has greatly diminished the production of wine. This is on the increase, and fears are entertained that it may totally destroy the vine. Under this apprehension, may not the subject of vine culture legitimately and appropriately attract the attention of our Southern and Southwestern planters? Many of our southern lands, I opine, are peculiarly adapted to the vine, and, from natural sterility or other causes are unsuited to products requiring richer and stronger soils. The lands of Southern Europe employed by the vine are light and sterile, unsuited to wheat and other grains.—*Merchants' Mag., Feb.*

Sam Houston.

I met, says the Washington correspondent of the *Crusader*, the Hon. Sam Houston, and was pleased to see and converse with the hero of Texas. He has changed much in appearance, and seems to be worn out by some serious subject. He manifested to me his desire of leaving for ever public life, and has a mind to resign soon his office of United States Senator. He told me that his mind is continually troubled by the idea of predestination, and is sincerely converted to religion; in private life he will find that peace and enjoyment which is denied to public men, who like him are so much surrounded by politicians.

An Inhuman Woman.—Last evening, about 7 o'clock, Officers Richardson and Bean, of the Second Police Station, found, in the entry of a house in Half Moon-place, a woman named Mrs. Leonard Fitzgarland and her four children—the youngest, twin girls, but ten days old—who had been turned out of the apartment they had occupied, by Mrs. O'Keefe, of whom the room was hired. It appears that the husband of Mrs. Fitzgarland had in vain tried to obtain employment for some two months that he had been in the city, until yesterday, when he obtained a job that would occupy about four hours, and during its performance his wife was driven from her bed by the inhuman Mrs. O'Keefe, and she and her children turned out as above described. The officers found them chilled and suffering with the cold, and took them to Station No. 2, where Capt. Morrill made them comfortable. We saw the group in the evening—the eldest child a boy of three years and ten months, and the next, a girl of two years and ten months, were playing in pleasant unconcern of care, while the little twins were sleeping sweetly in the rough bed that had been prepared for them. The mother appeared to be an intelligent woman, and the father is said to be a temperate and worthy man. The case deserves the attention of the humane.—*Boston Post, Feb. 6.*

Bravely Done, Wisconsin!—Charles Durkee, as true a man as we have in the West, is elected United States Senator from Wisconsin. When public men shrunk back at the aggressions of Slavery, he boldly withstood those aggressions. Party spotted, and the caucus disowned him. Now the republicans of Wisconsin have honored themselves in honoring him. We rejoice over the election of Charles Durkee.—*Cleveland Leader, Feb. 3.*

THE "NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK" propose giving a Festival at the Astor House on THURSDAY EVENING, 22d inst., in aid of the Charity Fund of the Society. The tickets (limited in number) may be had on application to either of the undersigned Committee of Arrangements. Price $12, admitting a gentleman and two ladies. Extra ladies' tickets $3.
SIMEON DRAPER, President.
[illegible]

DR. GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP cures Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Eruptions, Chaps, Chafes, &c. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from any part of the body. GOURAUD'S INSTANTANEOUS HAIR DYE. ROUGE for pale lips and cheeks. HAIR RESTORATIVE. LILY WHITE, LUBIN'S EXTRACTS, &c., at No. 67 Walker-st., first store from Broadway; [illegible]

THE UNDERSIGNED MAKES CASH ADVANCES upon Flour, Grain, Provisions, [illegible]
JOHN S. MURRAY, No. [illegible] Pearl-st., near Wall.

THE LIQUOR DEALERS' SOCIETY will meet at the Westchester House on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 8. Business of great importance will be brought before the Society, and every member is requested to be present. [illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Burnton's Cod Liver Oil.—This article, so generally prescribed by physicians at this season of the year for consumption, coughs, colds, &c., to be insured genuine, must have the signature of F. V. RUSHTON. Sold by him, wholesale and retail, at his drug store, No. 10 Astor House, corner of Barclay-st., and No. 417 Broadway, corner of Canal-st., Brandreth Building.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.—Including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

Rev. W. H. Milburn—Chaplain of the House of Representatives, will deliver a Lecture at the Mulberry-st. M. E. Church, near Bleecker-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 9, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Rifle, Axe and Saddle-Bags, Symbol of Western Life.* Tickets 25 cents. To be had at the door, or at the office of this paper.

Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Croup and Pains in the Chest, instantly relieved by Dr. McCLINTOCK'S COLD AND COUGH MIXTURE, the cheapest and best remedy in the world. Price 25 cents per bottle. Sold by all druggists, and by A. CUSHMAN & CO., No. 126 Fulton-st., up stairs.

Balm of Thousand Flowers—For beautifying the Complexion and eradicating all Tan, Pimples and Freckles from the face.
FETRIDGE & CO., Boston.
C. H. RING, Broadway, Agents.

New-York Industrial Association for the Protection of Home Labor.—Workingmen: You who have long experienced the evils of foreign competition, to you we appeal, in the name of humanity, and for the protection of yourselves against the evils now extant in this our great country. We respectfully invite every workingman favorable to the protection of home labor through the use of home products, irrespective of party, to call at the office, No. 443 Broadway, and sign the following declaration, avowing that you will support and protect your own industry.

DECLARATION.

We, the undersigned, hereby declare our fixed determination to support the Labor of the people of this country, by using the products of home labor, instead of cheap imported labor of foreign countries. We further declare that we will resist to the utmost of our power, (by all legal means,) all attempts that may be made to subvert the objects of the Association.
DANIEL WALFORD, President.
J. Thomas Smith, Secretary.

Emigrant Intelligence Office and Labor Exchange is Removed from No. 27 Canal-st. to the corner of Centre and Canal-sts., New-York. The Office is established by the Commissioners of Emigration, where can always be found large numbers of laborers and servants at very low rates of wages, and persons can have their orders filled by writing to the Superintendent, and sending the amount necessary to pay the passage of the parties required. No fees charged to employers.
JAMES P. FAGAN, Superintendent.

New-England Young Men's Association.—Lectures.—The next Lecture will be delivered at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 9, at 7½ o'clock, by Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes of Boston. Subject—*The Americanized European.* Tickets 25 cents.
F. WILLIS FISHER, M. D.,
E. W. B. Osgood, Sec'y. President.

Mechanics' Society Lectures, 1854-5.—SECOND COURSE.—Commencing at 7½ o'clock.
Feb. 8—R. S. Storrs, Jr., D. D.—*Work and its Instrumentality.*
Feb. 15—W. Adams, D. D.—*The Model Mechanic.*
J. A. BUNTING, Chairman.

Monochromatic Painting and Drawing Academy.—The admirable system of Monochromatic Painting taught by S. WOOD, No. 488 Broadway, in effect and facility of execution, is superior to any method with which we are acquainted.—*Courier & Enquirer.*

I. O. O. F.—The R. W. Grand Lodge of Southern New-York will hold the regular semi-annual session, in its room, Odd Fellows' Hall, Grand-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 7th inst., at 7½ o'clock. By order.
JOHN J. DAVIES, Grand Secretary.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED respecting WILLIAM MADDOX, a native of Liverpool, England, about forty years of age, and stands about five feet five inches high. Has black hair, full black whiskers, and rather dark complexion. Some three years ago he worked as a laborer at the Novelty Works, in this City, and is supposed to have gone West. Any information respecting the above person will be gratefully received by his family, and may be communicated to JOHN TRIPPETT & BROTHER, No. 62 William-st., New-York.

MATRIMONIAL.

A GENTLEMAN entirely worthy and respectable, with an income of $2,000, independent of his business, wishes to correspond with a matrimonial view with an accomplished and refined lady. None but eligible and wealthy ladies are invited to address A. H. T., Brooklyn, L. I., post-paid.

A YOUNG MAN of the first standing in society, wishes to open a correspondence with a young lady of good disposition, &c., with a view to matrimony. Address H. J. W., Box No. 130, Holyoke, Mass.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$2,000.—PARTNER WANTED.—A person who [illegible]

SHEET METAL WORKERS.—We are prepared to supply, at the shortest notice, WEBSTER'S (Patent) PREMIUM BENDING AND TUBING MACHINE, for turning up Pencil Cases, Napkin Rings, Chain Pump and Boiler Tubes, Preserve and Paint Cans, Mustard, Blacking and Pill Boxes, Stove, Smoking Pipe, Conductors, &c. Office hours, 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M. Communications replied to. WEBSTER & MILLER, No. 67 Nassau-st., near John-st.

TO BRICKMAKERS.—A brick-yard, fully equipped, [illegible]

SOAP WORKS FOR SALE.—Consisting of 25 horse boiler, 5 horse engine, soap-kettles, leeches, shafting, belting, &c., &c., in store No. 61 Rutgers-st., will be sold by H. H. LEEDS & CO. on THURSDAY, the 8th inst., at 12 o'clock, M., at No. 61 Rutgers-street, if not disposed of at private sale. The above can be seen by applying as above. The lease of the building can be had by a party wishing to enter the business.

DAGUERREAN GALLERY TO LET OR FIXTURES FOR SALE.—The Daguerrean Gallery No. 503 Broadway, adjoining St. Nicholas Hotel, one of the most desirable locations on Broadway, and completely fitted and furnished for the business. Inquire in the Piano-forte Wareroom on the first floor of the building.

TO EXHIBITORS.—TO LEASE.—A fine property on Broadway, near Amity-st., nearly 40 feet wide by 200 feet deep; could easily be converted into a small Theatre, Concert or Minstrel Hall, and would be so converted for a good tenant, and immediate possession given. Address Box No. 1,501 Post-Office.

$5,000.—A YOUNG MAN of active business habits, having the above amount of cash capital, would like to invest it in some safe, respectable business, or would be willing to advance the amount on good security, and receive a salary for services. Address with real name and business, S. H. L., Times office.

STORE FOR SALE.—An embroidery and fancy store in the best part of Brooklyn. Stock small and quite new—terms accommodating. Apply on the premises, No. 181 Fulton-st.

ELECTROTYPING.—The New-York Electrotype Establishment is offered for sale. Persons wishing to engage in the above business will do well to inquire of A. H. JOCELYN, Nos. 58 and 60 Fulton-st.

SPLENDID PANORAMA FOR SALE.—One of the best in the country will be sold low for cash. Particulars given by addressing a line to PANORAMA, at this office.

THIRD AND FIFTH WARD RELIEF ASSOCIATION.—TO FEED THE POOR.—The citizens of these Wards are requested to send donations of provisions and clothing to the Soup-House, Church, Nos. 42 and 44 Anthony-st., near West Broadway. A Committee will be present daily between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock to receive donations of money, (as they have now upwards of 1,200 persons to supply daily,) or it can be sent by letter to either of the following gentlemen—members of the Executive Committee: Oreson Blunt, Charles Stetson, Dr. Young, L. H. Tredwell, Benjamin G. Clarke, J. F. Olmsted, James English, Henry B. Hollister, Francis R. Tillou, Alfred F. Lagrave, Wm. Tredwell, Dr. Kennedy, Wm. Adams, J. R. Alcuier, W. Francis, A. M. Bininger, R. L. Mabee, Peter M. Schenck, John Hewitt, jr., John Lloyd.

WEAR A BEARD ONCE AND SEE HOW WARM IT WILL KEEP YOUR FACE!—What's that you say, your beard won't grow! Why, then, don't you buy a bottle of my magical ONGUENT, which will force your moustache, whiskers or hair to grow strong and thick in six weeks, and will not stain or injure the skin. Now it makes no difference if you've had no beard before, for it will "force" the beard to grow; so if you want beard or hair use it. $1 a bottle, sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, Nos. 286 Broadway and 107 Nassau-st.; HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; ZEIBER, No. 44 South 3d-st., Philadelphia; BRIGGS, No. 37 State-st., Albany; BARBINGER, Hudson, N. Y.; SPALDING, No. 27 Tremont-row, Boston.

TO GROCERS.—SCHIEFFELIN BROTHERS & CO., No. 170 William-st., import and offer for sale at low prices wholesale,
Gelatine French, White and Red, different qualities.
Gelatine Cones.
Mustard, English assorted brands, in kegs, bottles and [illegible]
Salad Oil, in bottles and boxes.
Salad Oil "Sublime," in bottles and bulk.
Castile Soap, white and mottled.
Liquorice Caraway Seed, Sal Soda, Indigo, Arrow Root, Sup. Carb. Soda, &c., &c., &c.

PHILADELPHIA COLLEGE OF MEDICINE—SPRING SESSION, 1855.—The Spring Session will open on MONDAY, March 12. Degrees will be conferred early in July. This is the only College in Philadelphia or New-York, in which a full Summer Course of Lectures is given. The Lectures are in all respects as full and complete as those of the usual Winter Terms. For announcements, or other information, address
B. HOWARD RAND, M. D., Dean.
At the College, [illegible]-st., below Walnut.

FAMILY GROCERIES AND FINE TEAS.—E. L. COWLES, wholesale and retail grocer and tea dealer, Nos. [illegible] Greenwich-st., has in store superior teas, refined sugars and syrups, family groceries, &c. All of which are offered in quantities to suit at the lowest market prices.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a most young girl of steady habits as seamstress and parlormaid; is a most competent person in the sewing department; a capable shirt maker; has excellent City reference; will take $8 a month in a permanent situation, or with a lady who boards. Also, a neat little girl of 14, as children's nurse, and willing to do light housework at $4 a month; has City reference; will go to Brooklyn. Call or send to No. 218 1st-av., first floor, back room.

SITUATION WANTED.—As waiter, by a Protestant young man, in a private family. Can show most satisfactory reference from the most respectable family in this City. To those in want of such a person, he will prove what they say. Address G. R., No. 152 13th-st., 5th and 6th-avs., first floor, back room, for three days, or G. R. Times Office.

SITUATION WANTED.—By three American young girls, (sisters,) one as milliner, one to do general housework or chamberwork, and one to take care of children and chamberwork in a small family. Apply at No. 15 West 21st-st., or at No. 428 7th-av. New-York.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a respectable young woman as cook and washer and ironer; is a good cook and first rate washer and ironer. Has good city reference. Call at No. 252 East 18th-st. for one week.

SITUATION WANTED.—As a good cook in a private family, by a very experienced girl, with good City reference. She is a very good cook and will help at the washing and ironing. Call at No. 72 8th-st., in the bookstore.

GENTLEMAN AND LADY WANTED.—Or a respectable farmer and wife (without children) to take charge of a beautiful country seat, of easy and ready access to the City, at a moderate compensation over and above a living from the farm products, and a handsome furnished cottage. None need apply but such as can bring the best references of character and neatness. Address I. M., post-paid, office of the New-York Daily Times.

HOUSEKEEPER AND COMPANION.—An educated and highly respectable lady offers her services either to a lady or in a gentleman's family, (with or without children,) in the above capacity. Unexceptionable references given as to her respectability, qualifications, &c. Compensation not so much an object with the advertiser as a domestic, agreeable and permanent home. Address M. D., Box No. 16 Broadway Post-office.

DRUG CLERK WANTED.—In a village on the banks of the Hudson, about 30 miles from New-York. None need apply unless thoroughly acquainted with the prescription and general retail business. Address (by letter prepaid) DRUGGIST, No. 24 Beekman-st., New-York, giving references and stating salary expected.

BOY WANTED.—A smart, active American boy about 16 to 17 years of age, to attend a retail store. He must be honest, industrious and willing to make himself generally useful. One who resides within half a mile from the Park preferred. Address M., lower Post-Office.

TEACHING.—A young lady, graduate of the Salem Normal Academy of Music, desires a situation as teacher of the piano-forte in an academy, or would receive pupils at her residence, or visit them at their own for instruction, in Brooklyn, New-York, or any of the adjacent cities. Would have no objection to go a short distance from the City. Call or address J. C. M., No. 184 Bridge-st., Brooklyn.

GOVERNESS.—A young lady wishes an engagement to instruct and take the entire charge of a family of children. The best of references given. Address A. C., Daily Times Office.

EDITOR.—A gentleman, fully competent, wishes an engagement as musical and dramatic critic or assistant editor on a weekly paper. Has been connected with a principal daily. Salary no object. Address, post-paid, CAUCUS, Union Square Post Office, N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED.—To solicit orders and sell rights of Otis' Improved Patent Lightning Conductors. A moderate capital required. Proprietors Lyon Manufacturing Co., No. 7 Gold-st.

THE SERVANTS' INSTITUTE.—Founded A. D. 1849, for the accommodation and improvement of domestic servants, No. 149 Grand-st., New-York.

CHRISTIAN HOME FOR FEMALE SERVANTS.—No. [illegible], corner [illegible]—Housekeepers, schoolteachers, governesses; also, servants in every capacity supplied from this institution.

HOUSES, &c. WANTED.

PROPERTY IN BROOKLYN.—The advertiser wishes to procure a building in Brooklyn, somewhere between Hicks, Clinton, Orange and Atlantic-sts., for the purpose of establishing a private dancing academy for families. Any one having property to improve, or a good house in which alterations could be made, either by the owner or lessee, can find a good tenant for a term of years, by addressing A. DODWORTH, No. 493 Broadway.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.—Up town, in New-York, a good brown stone front house, say 20 to 22 feet front, three stories; to cost about $7,000 or $8,000; payable, say half cash and balance in good builders' hardware. Address BRADNER, New-York Post-Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—A House neatly furnished, suitable for the accommodation of 6 to 8 persons without children. Rent must be moderate, and location not above 20th-st. Address N. K. S., at office of this paper.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE WANTED.—The subscriber wishes to purchase from $500 to $1,000 worth of medium class furniture, for which cash will be paid. Any family about breaking up housekeeping can find a customer by addressing a line to HAMILTON, Times Office.
N. B.—Would like it as soon as the 10th or 12th inst.

STORE WANTED.—In Dey or Cortlandt-sts., or in the neighborhood of Fulton and Nassau-sts. Address Box No. 2,950 Post-Office.

YACHT WANTED TO PURCHASE.—A small yacht or large sail boat, of good model and a fast sailer. Address Box No. 2,504 Post-Office, with full particulars, size, price, age, where to be seen, &c.

COPPER BOILER WANTED.—A second-hand Copper Boiler, capacity not less than 120 gallons. Inquire of J. J. JOHNSON, No. 35 Ferry-st., New-York.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A family disposed to economize, residing in Brooklyn, within five minutes' walk of Wall-st. Ferry, can make an arrangement with a gentleman, wife, and daughter of ten years, by the year, commencing in April, for very comfortable board at a fair price; or the advertisers [illegible] [illegible] with references, L. A. C., Box No. 1,511, New-York Post-Office.

BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY IN BOND-ST.—A family having the Mistory suite of rooms, (furnished or parlor, &c.) more than they wish, desire to let them, with board, for ten or twelve weeks, to a family of four or five grown persons, who are willing to pay for liberal accommodations. For further particulars apply at No. 5 Bond-st. Reference exchanged.

BOARD WANTED.—By a gentleman 28 years of age, whose business requires him in the City 2 days in each week, [illegible] GEOFFREY ERRICSON, general Post-Office, stating place of interview.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—By a single gentleman, a room with breakfast and tea, and dinner on Sundays, not over 10 minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry, in a private house or where there are but few boarders, where comfort can be realized, and terms not to exceed $4. Address W. W., New-York Times Office.

BOARD.—Can be obtained for a gentleman and his wife at No. 84 East 23d-st., in a newly furnished house containing all the modern improvements, where only a few select boarders are taken, and no children. No moving 1st of May. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

EAGLE HOTEL LODGINGS.—Gentlemen will do well to remember that they can obtain clean and comfortable rooms for 25 cents per night, or $1 25 and $1 50 per week, at the hotel corner of Frankfort and William-sts.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ASTONISHING REDUCTION in the price of PIANOS and MELODIONS to suit the times.—viz.: 6½ octave, rosewood, $200 to $175; do. 6¾, $175 to $225; do. 7 octave, $250 to $275; one grand Piano, [illegible]; Prince's superior Melodions, Carhart's patent, $45 to $125. Second-hand Pianos from $25 to $150, being a reduction of 20 per cent. from usual prices. Each instrument fully warranted. McDONALD BROTHERS, Manufacturers, No. 283 Bowery, near Houston-st.

ATTENTION—Is respectfully invited to our extensive assortment of superior PIANO-FORTES, at our new and spacious warerooms, No. 421 Broome-st., (a few doors east of Broadway,) which, in consequence of the increased demand for our unrivaled instruments, have been fitted up with special regard to the convenience of our numerous friends and patrons.
LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY.

PIANO-FORTES.—A fine assortment of Piano-Fortes for sale cheap. Also, new Piano-fortes to rent, with privilege of purchasing. HAINES, BROTHERS & CUMMINGS, No. 116 2d-av., corner 14th-st.

COAL.

COAL OF THE BEST QUALITY delivered at the following prices: Egg and stove sizes, $6 50 per ton; Nut size, $5 75; Cumberland lumps, for grates, $7; Cumberland fine, Blacksmith use, $7. Yard, No. 282 Delancey-st., corner of Goerck, New-York, and foot of Grand-st., Williamsburg, at the Ferry. JAMES MOORE.

COAL.—I have reduced my best Red Ash to $6 75, screened, and delivered from my yards, King and Greenwich-sts. No. 119 Dominick-st., and 26th-st. and 9th-av.
PETER CLINTON.

TO PRINTERS.
NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY
AND
PRINTERS' WAREHOUSE,
(Established in 1823,)
No. 29 Spruce-st.

A large assortment of all kinds of TYPE on hand, PRESSES, CHASES, COMPOSING-STICKS, STANDS, IMPOSING-STONES, CASES, GALLEYS, INKS, BRONZES, &c., for cash or approved paper.
Old type received at 9 cents a pound, in exchange for new.
CONNER & COOLEY & GIFFING.
This paper is printed on type manufactured at the above foundry.

DRUGS FOR CITY AND COUNTRY TRADE.
KINSLEY & DARLING,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
No. 63 Vesey-st., near Greenwich, New-York.
MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, OILS, DYES, &c.
Dealers and consumers desiring choice goods low for cash, will meet satisfaction by consulting their offers to us.
WM. H. KINSLEY. CHAS. W. DARLING.

ADAMS & BUCKINGHAMS,
No. 25 South-st., New-York,
AND
GRAHAM & BUCKINGHAMS,
New-Orleans, La.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Are prepared to make liberal advances on consignments of Flour, Grain, Provisions, and other produce, to either address, as above.

WILLIAM DUER,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
San Francisco, California.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE GREAT DISTRIBUTION POSTPONED.
THE COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION

Announce a brief Postponement of the Distribution, from the 28th of January, to the 28th of February next, at which time it will positively take place. The Managers find it necessary to make the above change, owing to the delay in completing the building of the galleries, and the reception of works of Art, which necessarily deferred the publishing of the Illustrated Catalogue until late in December, thereby preventing the general circulation desired among the distant Secretaries and friends of the Association.

To all those who have not yet subscribed, the last opportunity is now presented. Any one subscribing previous to the 28th of February, will be entitled to the Magazines for 1855.

The payment of $3 entitles any person to any of the three dollar Magazines for the year 1855.

Subscriptions received at No. 2 Astor House, and at the KNICKERBOCKER OFFICE, No. 348 Broadway, up stairs.

THE LIFE OF WM. H. SEWARD.
The undersigned has in press, and will shortly publish,
THE LIFE OF WM. H. SEWARD,
WITH SELECTIONS FROM HIS WORKS.
In one handsome duodecimo volume of 400 pages.

A glance at the Table of Contents will show that the Book will be one of great interest and worthy of a widespread circulation. In order to place it within reach of all classes of readers, the price has been fixed at one dollar. The publisher feels that he may confidently rely on the friends of Mr. Seward especially, to aid in the dissemination of a work which will serve to silence misrepresentation, and place in a true light the character and principles of the
LEADING STATESMAN OF THE COUNTRY.
Retail price, $1. A liberal discount made to those who buy to sell again.
J. S. REDFIELD,
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BRILLIANT VARIATIONS FOR THE PIANO.
BY CHARLES GROBE.

Volume I. $4 Net.	Volume II. $4 Net.
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4. Come, ye Disconsolate.	19. Pilgrim Fathers.
5. From Greenland's Icy Mountains.	20. Prayer from Zampa.
6. Jerusalem, my Happy Home.	21. Prayer from Moses.
7. Vesper Hymn.	22. Prayer from Tancred.
8. I Would not Live Alway.	23. Faith.
9. Strike the Cymbal.	24. Hope.
10. Peace, Troubled Soul.	25. Welcome, Toll Us of the Night.
11. Far, Far o'er Hill and Dell.	26. List to the Convent Bells.
12. Fading, Still Fading.	27. Our Lord is Risen from the Dead.
13. Mountain Bird.	28. Triumphant Zion.
14. Widow of Nain.	29. Hark, Ten Thousand Voices Cry.
15. Adeste Fideles.	30. Sound the Loud Timbrel.

Each Number, 25 cents, net.
The above is one of the most beautiful collections of music ever published. Orders addressed to the publishers will be attended to promptly.
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NEW-YORK:
FIRTH, POND & CO., W. HALL & SON, BERRY & GORDON.

A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL BOOK!
UPS AND DOWNS;
OR, SILVER LAKE SKETCHES.
By Cousin Cicely, Author of "Lewie, or The Bended Twig." One elegant 12mo. vol., price $1 25.
From the New-York Evening Mirror.
"Ups and Downs" is a cluster of sketches and incidents in real life, animated with a grace of thought and flow of expression rarely to be met. The sketches well entitle the volume to its name, for they are pictures of many sides of life—some grave, some gay, some cheering, and some sad, pervaded by a genial spirit and developing good morals.
Published this day and for sale to the trade by
J. C. DERBY, No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York.

New Volume by Washington Irving.
G. P. PUTNAM & CO. will Publish on Feb. 15,
WOLFERT'S ROOST,
AND OTHER PAPERS,
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In 1 vol., 12mo. With two illustrations, by Darley. Cloth. Price $1 25.
A New Volume by Washington Irving, is entitled to be considered an event in the publishing world. In this volume will be found all that graceful charm of style, rich, yet quiet humor, and fresh variety of topics, which distinguished his early works. It is a most delightful volume for the family circle, or for the traveler.
G. P. PUTNAM & CO., New-York.

THE LONDON TIMES DEFEATED.
The attempt of this great journal to put down the celebrated book,
MY COURTSHIP AND ITS CONSEQUENCES
has failed. The demand is wider and stronger than ever. Public opinion has declared itself enthusiastically in its favor. Published by J. C. DERBY, No. 119 Nassau-st.

MUSIC AT THE REDUCED PRICE.—Our new Catalogue of Music at the greatly reduced price, is now ready, and will be sent to any part of the United States without charge. In order that purchasers may have the advantage of our great reduction in the price of Music, it is necessary that they should select from our catalogue which contains nearly all the works of merit or popularity of foreign composers, and all the valuable copyright works of WM. VINCENT WALLACE, GEO. F. ROOT, F. H. BROWN, J. A. FOWLER, and others. Such non-copyright works as are not in our catalogue we are now about, and will continue to reprint, so that the public may have the advantage of the reduced prices on them. Purchasers at other stores will be sure to inquire for our editions, in order to get them at the reduced price.
Piano-fortes, Guitars, Flutes, &c. &c., of our own manufacture, all at the lowest market price, and warranted in all respects. Prince & Co.'s Melodeons, Harmoniums for Churches, &c., &c.
WM. HALL & SON,
No. 239 Broadway, opposite the Park.
Dealers, Seminaries, and Teachers supplied on the lowest terms. Music sent by mail to any part of the United States on receipt of the money.

THE MOST INTERESTING TOPIC NOW BEFORE THE WORLD.—Battle of Sebastopol. Map of the Black Sea and the Crimea, showing the military position of the Allied forces. Views of the terrible hurricane in the Black Sea, Battle of Inkermann, Portraits of the Emperor of Russia, Sultan of Turkey, Lord Raglan, Prince Napoleon Bonaparte, &c. Any paper giving the above one insertion, and sending the same to the publisher, will receive a copy gratis. A. H. JOCELYN, No. 60 Fulton-st. Agents wanted in every State.

LOST AND FOUND.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN of the loss of the following described certificates of five per cent. stock of the State of New-York, viz.:
[illegible]

Loan for the Genesee Valley Canal redeemable after the year 1859 in the name of Philip John Miles, of Bristol, in England, Esq., and dated June 12, 1839. Also,
Nos. 51 and 52, 2 certificates of $10,000 each. $20,000
[illegible]...... 1 certificate of............ [illegible]

Loan for paying the debt and preserving the credit of the State, redeemable 1st June, 1861, in the name of John Augustus, of Woodland, Blackheath, Kent, and Westing Hall, Norfolk, in England, Esquire, and dated August 22, 1843.
Accompanied by powers of Attorney to Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co. for the sale and transfer thereof.
The public are cautioned against the negotiation of the foregoing certificates, as application has been made for their renewal. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

$5 REWARD.—Lost on Monday, the 5th inst., a tall white spaniel and setter dog, with yellow spots on his ears, a chain collar around his neck with owner's name and number on it. (John H. McCunn, No. 133 West 21st-st.) The dog is a pet of two children. The above reward will be paid for his return or for information as to where he is, with thanks of the owner.
JOHN H. McCUNN,
No. 133 West 21st-st.

WATCH LOST.—On Sunday evening last, either in the Catholic Church in 16th-st., or in coming thence to West 22d-st., a LADY'S SMALL GOLD ENAMELED WATCH, with chatelaine and charms attached. Intrinsically, the loss is of little consideration, but as a hallowed memorial it is deeply mourned. The finder shall be handsomely rewarded on returning said watch to No. 129 West 22d-st., or to No. 77 John-st.

AT A REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN WARD COMMITTEE of the XVIIIth Ward, held at Hermitage Hall, on Tuesday Evening, Feb. 6, 1855, on motion, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:
Resolved, That this Committee have heard with surprise and indignation that the Special Committee of the Board of Councilmen have reported in favor of the claim of Bernard Gaffney to the seat as Councilman for the Fiftieth District, and, in behalf of the Democracy of the Ward, we earnestly protest against the propriety and fairness of this report. Michael Smith, Esq., was nominated by the Union Committee, representing both sections of the party, and although opposed by a disaffected clique, in league with leading Whig politicians, he received an undoubted majority of the legal votes of the District, although both candidates were returned by the Inspectors as having received an equal number of votes. From our knowledge of the circumstances of the case, and of the testimony presented to the Special Committee, we are unanimously of opinion that Mr. Smith has been unfairly treated, and that the report should not be adopted by the Board of Councilmen, and we call upon the members of the Board of Councilmen to review the evidence and admit Mr. Smith to the seat to which he is justly entitled. WILLIAM COULTER, Chairman.
Thos. Reilly, } Secretaries.
M. A. Hern, }

"A MYSTERIOUS CIRCUMSTANCE" EXPLAINED.—An article thus headed, which appeared in the Wednesday's paper of the 29th ult., is accounted for by the fact that the lady (?) residing in West 15th-st. and whose claim to this appellation is derived only from her unfounded wealth, (of which she so vauntingly boasts,) did call upon her acquaintance in Murray-st. on the day stated, in the forenoon; not for the purpose of escaping from a snow-storm, but from the gaze of any advocate of temperance, who might perchance witness her state at that unseasonable hour, about 11 A. M.—she at the time being unable to sustain her equilibrium. The sickness alluded to was the result of the too frequently imbibing of liquids, from which she was partially relieved by copious emissions, and in order to save the carpet, (rather a costly one,) was promptly provided with a proper receptacle for the purpose by the maid. The lady's state can be testified to by this maid, as well as by another who admitted her. The 15th-st. lady is reminded of repeated slights evinced towards her by the lady in Murray-st., and her friends from time to time indicating that they would gladly dispense with her visits. It is suggested that should the liquor law pass, the lady alluded to will be in less danger of indisposition, and, besides, saved the expense of odd carpeting. This article is written by a mutual acquaintance, who well knows both parties and their respective habits. Probably more anon.

BRONZING, GILDING AND ORNAMENTING.—On brass, iron, and all metals in general. N. B.—Fine French brown bronzing done to order; lac ornaments, fancy painting in general; lathes' work-boxes, paper mache, porcelains, and all fancy articles restored equal to new, by L. LUCET, No. 3 Mercer-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.—No. 539 Broadway.—Great success of the new Burlesque,
LUCY OF LAMMERMOOR,
in 4 acts, with all the original gems of the Favorite Opera, which will be repeated all this week. Preceding the Opera Negro Minstrelsy. Concert at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents.

BURTON'S THEATRE—CHAMBERS-STREET.—WEDNESDAY—Two capital comedies on the same night.
OUR SET;
Or, the Vacant Consulship.
Written by the author of the Serious Family.
Dr. Lacquer, Mr. Burton; Vivian, Mr. Jordan; [illegible], Mr. De Walden; Poodle, Mr. Marchand; Mrs. [illegible], Miss Hughes; Mrs. Poodle, Miss Raymond.
And the second night of the successful comedy of
THE PLAYER'S PLOT;
Or, the Manager and the Minister.
Balthazar, the Manager, Mr. Burton; Duke Leopold, Mr. Fisher; Florival, Mr. Jordan; Delia, Miss Macarthy.
TO-MORROW—Breach of Promise, Philosophy, and a Comedy.
FRIDAY—The Serious Family, and The Toodles.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Doors open at 6½ o'clock, curtain will rise at 7. Dress Circle and Parquette 50 cents; Second Tier, 25 cents; Orchestra Stalls, $1; Private Boxes, $5 and $6. THIS EVENING, Feb. 7, will be presented Mrs. Mowatt's Comedy of
FASHION.
Adam Trueman....Mr. Blake | Mrs. Tiffany........Mrs. Blake
Col. Howard......Mr. Lester | Gertrude..........Miss [illegible]
To conclude with the Farce of
A LADY AND GENTLEMAN.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—E. A. MARSHALL, Sole Lessee.—Doors open at 6½ o'clock and the performance commences at 7, precisely. Boxes and Parquette, 50 cents; Family Circle and Upper Tier, 25 cents; Private Boxes, $5 and $6. THIS EVENING, Feb. 7, will be performed the Grand Opera and Fairy Spectacle of
CINDERELLA.
Prince Felix, Mr. W. Harrison | Cinderella.........Miss L. Pyne.
To conclude with the Farce of
AS LIKE AS TWO PEAS.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—NOTICE.—MISS PYNE AND MR. W. HARRISON having recovered from their indisposition, the fairy opera of
CINDERELLA
will be repeated THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, being most positively the last night but three of its representation.
Parties having secured seats for last evening, are respectfully requested to call at the box office this morning at 9 o'clock, when they can exchange the same for seats any evening this week.

CIRCUS.—METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—NEW AND BRILLIANT FEATS—THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON AND EVENING, by the great Combined Troupe of R. SANDS & CO. and F. J. NATHANS. Evening Performances commence at 7½ o'clock. Afternoon Performances commence at 2 o'clock.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—Classic and beautiful performances every AFTERNOON and EVENING. THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, THE STRANGER; The Stranger, C. W. Clarke; Mrs. Haller, Miss Mestayer. EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, THE MAID AND THE MAGPIE and DOUBLE-BEDDED ROOM. The new Wax Statuary, the Living Giraffe, Happy Family, &c., to be seen, as usual. Admission 25 cents; children under ten, half price.

DONALDSON'S ETHIOPIAN OPERA HOUSE.—Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel.—The largest and most talented company in the world. Go and see them. Open EVERY EVENING. Doors open at 7 o'clock; performance to commence at 8 o'clock.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON Concert, commencing at [illegible] o'clock.
N. B. Grand Testimonial to W. B. Donaldson, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 8.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—The Crystal Palace will remain open to the public, at a small charge, until further notice. Most of the paintings and Statuary are still on exhibition.

HOTELS.

TO TRAVELERS.—DRAPER'S HOTEL, [illegible] st., Piccadilly, London, England. Families and gentlemen visiting England, will find at the above well-known hotel elegant apartments, combined with moderate charges, and their comforts studied by the proprietress, Mrs. DRAPER. This Hotel is situated in the best part of London, being near all public amusements, [illegible]. American papers taken in.

MANSION HOUSE.—Hicks-st., Brooklyn.—Situated on the Heights, between Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries, can accommodate a few families or single gentlemen with rooms. [illegible] YALE.

REMOVAL.—DR. DE FOREST, late of Judson's Hotel, having removed to 45 Barclay-st., offers his professional services to his former friends and to the public.

DRY GOODS.

MDE. RUTTKAI KOSSUTH has on hand French Embroideries and fine Laces, Morning Caps, Collars, &c., at low prices. Known and other [illegible] No. 138 8th-st., near Broadway.

BARGAINS IN CARPETS.
THE SUBSCRIBERS offer for sale the very best quality of ENGLISH AND AMERICAN
All Wool Superfine
INGRAIN CARPETS,
at [illegible] per yard.
Second quality [illegible]
ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
(Of Messrs. Crossley & Sons and others,)
at $1 per yard.
ROYAL VELVET DITTO,
at $1 50 per yard.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade-sts.

SELLING OFF TO REMOVE.—No. 142 Canal-st., corner Thompson-st.
As an inducement to purchase, the entire stock of
DRY GOODS
at No. 142 Canal-st. has been
MARKED DOWN 20 PER CENT.
In order to close out the whole by the first of May. Fixtures of the Store for sale.
OLIVER MOWBRAY, No. 142 Canal-st.

STRAW GOODS, FRENCH FLOWERS, &c.
WE ARE NOW OPENING our stock of Straw Goods, French Flowers, &c., of the latest importation and manufacture, to the examination of which we would invite the attention of cash purchasers, as to them we offer the greatest inducements the present season.
HOMER & KETCHUM,
Nos. 84 and 86 John-st., corner of William, New-York.

CLOAKS—CLOSING UP THE SEASON.—We are receiving per steamer, weekly, our French importations of mantillas, selected by Mr. Bell personally, and to make room for them will close out the remainder of our Winter stock regardless of price, and advise all who have yet purchased to avail themselves of the opportunity of buying a handsome cloak cheap.
MOLYNEUX BELL, No. 58 Canal-st.

DRESS TRIMMINGS.—On MONDAY, the 5th of January, we shall commence, to close out the balance of our splendid stock of rich ribbons, suitable for dresses, bonnet fringes, cloak and mantilla trimmings; also, a stock of gimps, at one-half their original cost.
M. H. LICHTENSTEIN, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Store No. 66 Bowery, corner of Hester-st.

IMPORTED WOVE CORSETS.—Mrs. GRAVES continues to receive, by almost every steamer, new supplies of her celebrated French Wove Corsets, which for style and elegance in fitting are unsurpassed; full assortment of sizes, prices only half usually charged. No. 6 Bowery, near 10th-st.

A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF RICH EMBROIDERED SILK ROBES.—Grenadine Robes and Embroidered Crape Robes of the latest Parisian styles for balls and evening parties, are offered for sale at half the cost of importation, by UNDERHILL, PRINCE & [illegible], No. 471 Broadway.

IRISH LINENS, TABLE CLOTHS, TOWELS, NAPKINS, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c. Broad cloths, black silks, ginghams, prints, muslins, blankets, flannels, &c. Prices reduced. Dealers supplied by WM. MATHEWS, Nos. 58 and 60 Catharine-st.

CLOTHING.—Ladies and gentlemen having clothes to dispose of, can receive a fair cash price, by sending to the store No. 12 Laurens-st., near Canal, or No. 53 West Broadway, or address, by letter, through the post, to S. COHEN. Ladies attended by Mrs. Cohen.

BROWN & BOYLE, No. 284 Bowery, between Houston and Great Jones-sts., are selling a large lot of embroideries, including collars, flouncings, bands, &c., considerably less than the usual prices. Best kid gloves, 6s. 6d. per pair.

KNOW-NOTHING SOAP.
This beautiful fragrant soap, emblematical of Know-Nothingism, should be in the hands of every member of the Order and friends of '76. To be obtained wholesale of HAWES, HINSDALE & ROBINSON, No. 6 Dey-st., and retail of S. CODDINGTON, Druggist, No. 715 Broadway, under New-York Hotel, and all the principal Druggists.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.
He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humors. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.
Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.
One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.
Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.
Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.
Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.
One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.
Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.
Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.
One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.
Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.
Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.
Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.
Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.
A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.
Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. [illegible]
No change of diet ever necessary; eat the best you can get and enough of it.
Directions for Use.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over ten years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea-spoonful. As no directions can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.
Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.
Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.
Wholesale Agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all the principal druggists.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—WEDNESDAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 11 [illegible]

SUPERIOR COURT.

The Court gave notice that the calendar would be called up to the full time of adjournment, and gentlemen must be prepared accordingly. "Gentlemen," the Court remarked, "have got into the habit of thinking that the calendar will not be called if they are not present, but this must be put a stop to."

SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT.

Before Hon. Justice Roosevelt.

Harris vs. The Northern Indiana Railroad Company.—This is an action for injury received by 108 cattle and 489 hogs, which the defendants agreed to transport from LaPort to Toledo.

The complaint alleges that the cattle and hogs were injured by delay, and by reason of being packed into too small cars, whereby the owner of the cattle lost much.

The defendants made a general denial of the allegations contained in the complaint.

Verdict for the plaintiff, $1,116 61.

For plaintiff, Messrs. Sandford, Porter and Striker. For defendants, Mr. Charles Tracy.

IMPORTANT TO THE SUNDAY PRESS—LEGALITY OF CONTRACT.

Smith vs. Wilson.—The plaintiffs in this case are the publishers of the *Sunday Courier*. It appeared upon the trial that the defendants procured the insertion of their advertisements in the *Courier* for six months, for which the charge was ninety dollars. The plaintiffs having proved the agreement between the parties, and the publication of the advertisement, rested their case.

Whereupon the defendants' counsel moved for a nonsuit upon the moral ground that the publication being on Sunday, the contract was void, or if not void in itself, the violation of the Sabbath by the publication on that day made it so. They urged that by the publication the plaintiffs had rendered themselves liable to an indictment under the Statute, and that they could claim nothing under a contract involving an indictable act.

The Court suggested that the parties take a verdict *pro forma*, subject to the opinion of the Court above. The newspaper is clearly an article of merchandise, and by the provisions of the statute the sale of it on Sunday is unlawful. The question was a very important one to the editors of Sunday papers. It involved the validity of every contract made by them with reference to their papers. This contract was made with a view to the Sunday publication. Was such a contract illegal? Was the publication of a Sunday paper for purposes of advertising a lawful act? It had been sufficiently proved that the paper frequently went to press on Sunday morning, and that all the numbers of it were sold or delivered then. How far this should go to invalidate the contract for the advertising was a new question.

Verdict for plaintiff, subject to the opinion of the Court.

For plaintiff, Robert Dodge; for defendant, E. W. & [illegible]

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Feb. 6.

Before Hon. Justice Roosevelt.

DECISIONS.

Christie vs. Hitchcock and als.—Judgment for plaintiff.

In re Lands on Harlem Heights.—Let report be filed and order entered as moved for by petitioner.

Steel vs. Chase.—Order that the plaintiffs have leave to discontinue without costs.

Greene vs. Sewall and als.—Ten dollars extra allowance.

Hale vs. Farmers' Fire Insurance Company of Oneida County.—Order of sequestration and for appointment of a Receiver, the previous appointment held to be collusive. Mistake in the name of the Corporation waived according to 2 R. S. 460.

In re Hart Samuels, a Fraudulent Debtor.—Ordered that the defendant be committed unless he pay debt and costs, or comply with the other conditions prescribed by the statute.

D[illegible] vs. Woodruff.—Motion to set aside judgment in case of joint debtor, one not originally served, denied with costs.

President of Merchants' Bank vs. Walrath.—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer for principal, interest and costs, with 10 per cent. allowance.

The Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company vs. The Canal Bank of Cleveland.—Motion to vacate attachment denied, without costs.

In re Julia Tallmadge et al.—Petition granted; order and form of assignment to be submitted.

Bennett vs. Finley.—Motion to vacate attachment denied without costs.

Before Mitchell, J.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. The Supervisors of New-York.—Motion for *mandamus* denied, with $10 costs. Alternative *mandamus* granted to stay proceedings.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justices Oakley, Slosson, and Duer.

Ogden vs. Des Arts.—This is an action founded on the following agreement, dated August, 1848:

"Morgan L. Ogden having undertaken to carry on at his own expense and risk a suit at law against the Collector of the port of New-York, to establish that mustard seed, canary seed, and certain other seeds, are not chargeable with any import duty, under the Tariff act of 1846: We, the undersigned, in consideration thereof, hereby agree and engage to allow and pay the said Morgan L. Ogden one-third part of such sum or sums which may be recovered by us, respectively, as return of the duties exacted under said act of 1846, on our importations of such seeds; it being understood, that if nothing be recovered, we are not to pay anything for services or expenses of any description."

It now comes up on appeal. The questions were: 1st. Did said agreement entitle the plaintiff to receive one-third of the duties recovered, subsequently to [illegible] 2d. Is the agreement void for Champerty? 3d. If so, is that objection available in appeal, it not having been made in the Courts below. Argument was heard.

E. P. Butler for plaintiff. J. L. Jernegan for defendant.

TRIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Campbell.

McCarthy vs. Flannelly.—The complaint alleges that on or about the 28th day of February, 1854, the defendant made a certain order, in form as follows:

"New-York, Feb. 28, 1854.

Mr. [illegible] You will please furnish and deliver to John O. [illegible] or order, manufactured marble to the amount of two thousand five hundred dollars, and charge the same to my account. (Signed) J. B. SHAW.

To MICHAEL FLANNELLY, Broadway, corner Tenth-street."

This order was accepted by Mr. Flannelly. Afterwards Higginson endorsed it over to McCarthy, who demanded the marble of the defendant, but was refused it.

The answer denies the delivery of the order to Higginson and also avers that Mr. Flannelly accepted the order without any consideration, that is, it was accepted under the following circumstances: Flannelly agreed to purchase of Mr. Shaw some lots of land, situate between Thirty and Thirty-first streets. These lots were to be paid for in whole or in part, by manufactured marble, the rest to be secured by bond and mortgage. When the defendant accepted the order, it was with the express understanding that before any goods were taken from his shop, a deed of the land should be given to him. Before the deed was tendered him, he ascertained that some of the tax assessments on these lots remained unpaid, and he therefore refused to accept the deed, or sign the bond and mortgage. Whereupon the plaintiff sued him.

Brainard and Rice for plaintiff. H. Evans for defendant.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Hoffman.

Gibbs vs. Gibbs.—This was a suit for divorce reported in the TIMES of November and December last. A [illegible] The plaintiff now moved for judgment on the verdict; the defendant opposed on the ground that the jury did not affix their signatures to their findings on the three points submitted to them by the Court; that their answer to the first question was ambiguous, and that they returned no answer whatever to the third question.

The Court ordered judgment to be entered for the plaintiff—no costs of the motion to either party.

Before Hon. Justice Hoffman.

Freeman vs. Blackman & Nesser.—This is an action to recover $720, the value of eighty thousand Havana cigars sold to the plaintiff, as was alleged, to the defendant.

The Jury rendered a verdict for defendant.

For plaintiff, Brown, Hall and Vanderpool. For defendants, Stevens and Hoxie.

MARKET REPORTS.

Retail Market Prices.

No material change has occurred in the rates of family produce the past five days. The markets are well supplied with things in their season, and trade brisk for the period. Beef, as ever, is abundant, and at usual rates, from 9 to 18 cents ℔ lb.; and Eggs, of which there is but a small supply on hand, still sell at four for a shilling. But a few kinds of Fresh Fish are on sale. Apples and Potatoes are abundant at unchanged rates. The supply of Oysters is very large and of unusually good quality. The demand for this favorite shell fish is quite brisk at the old rates—[illegible] ℔ hundred. Clams, too, are plenty and in fair demand, from [illegible] to $1 ℔ hundred.

Markets.... Carefully Reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.

TUESDAY, Feb. 6—6 P. M.

ASHES—Sales of [illegible] bbls. were made at $6 [illegible] for Pots and $7 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

BRICKS—North River Hard are in very moderate supply, and are quiet but steady at old rates.

COFFEE—The demand is still pretty brisk, but prices are without improvement. The day's sales consist of [illegible] pkgs. Java at 13c.@13½c.; 40 bags Laguayra at 10½c.; 3,000 Rio at 9c.@10½c.; and 300 St. Domingo for export, at 9c. ℔ lb. The stock of Rio on hand is equal to [illegible]

COPPER—The market is quiet, but prices are unchanged. There is a fair amount offering.

COTTON—More activity has been apparent to-day. The reported sales [illegible] 1,000 bales, the heaviest portion of which was in transitu. Prices are well supported. We quote:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	7¼	7¼	8	8
Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]	9	[illegible]
Middling Fair	[illegible]	[illegible]	10	[illegible]
Fair	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are offered with less freedom, and as the receipts are rather lighter, while there exists a livelier inquiry, especially for home use, prices favor factors, particularly on the lower grades; these, which have been recently the most depressed, being now more noticed by buyers. The day's sales reach 6,000 bbls. We quote:

Ordinary State	$8 25 @ $8 31¼
Straight State	8 31¼ @ 8 37½
Favorite State	8 37½ @ 8 50
Mixed Western	8 50 @ 8 75
Common to Good Indiana and Michigan	8 75 @ 9 00
Fancy Michigan	9 00 @ 9 12½
Common to Good Ohio	8 [illegible] @ 9 00
Fancy Ohio	9 00 @ 9 25
Extra Ohio	9 25 @ 10 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 [illegible] @ 9 75
Fancy Genesee	9 25 @ 9 75
Extra Genesee	10 50 @ 11 75

Canadian is more active and is rather firmer, with sales for the day of 2,200 bbls. Superfine at $8 75@$8 87½, in bond, and $9 25@$9 75, free, ℔ bbl. Southern is brisker but not dearer, sales having been made of 2,000 bbls, at $8 87½@9 25 for mixed to favorite, and $9 37½@$10 37½ for fancy and extra ℔ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is saleable and steady at $3 75@$4 ℔ 100 lbs. Rye Flour has not varied. 150 bbls. were purchased at $6 25@$7 25 for fine and superfine ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet at old rates, the day's sales having been confined to 180 bbls, at $4 38 for Jersey, and $4 75@$4 81¼ for Brandywine ℔ bbl. Mr. A. F. DE LUZE reports, as follows, the Wheat Flour clearances:

From New-York from the 23d January to the 5th February, inclusive.

To London, bbls.	1,393	To British Prov., bbls.	5,639
To Liverpool	11,609	To West Indies	1,361
To Bristol	353	To South America	1,700
To Glasgow	304	To Melbourne	60
To Havre	1,034		

FRUIT—The market is generally inactive, and prices of most articles favor purchasers.

GRAIN—Wheat is less actively sought after and is declining. 37,000 bushels good Southern white brought $2 30 ℔ bushel. The nominal quotations for other kinds are: $2 40@$2 47½ for Genesee white; $2 35@$2 40 for Michigan do.; $2 20@$2 30 for Canadian do., free; $1 90@$2 05 for Western red; and $2 05@$2 12½ for Southern do. ℔ bushel. Mr. DE LUZE records thus the Wheat:

Clearances from New-York, from the 23d of January to the 5th of February inclusive:

	Bushels.
To Liverpool	11,751

Rye and Barley are essentially unaltered. There prevails a good demand for State and Western Oats, chiefly at 61c.@65c., though some prime Western are quoted 2c.@3c. ℔ bushel higher. The supply is a rather light one for the season. Corn is still pretty brisk and buoyant in price, with sales since our last of 40,000 bushels, including Southern white and yellow, here at $1@$1 01; and Southern yellow, on ship-board at Philadelphia at 95½c.@97c., freight 7s. 6d. ℔ bushel. Mr. DE LUZE reports as follows the Corn:

Clearances from New-York, from the 23d of January to the 5th of February, inclusive:

	Bushels.		Bushels.
To Liverpool	166,645	To Hamburg	3,035
To Glasgow	7,213	To West Indies	1,508
To Havre	13,690	To South America	100

Mr. EDWARD HILL, broker, has furnished us with the annexed statement of

EXPORTS OF BREADSTUFFS TO GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, FROM 1ST SEPTEMBER, 1854.

From.	To date.	Bbls. Flour.	Bbls. C. Meal.	Bushels Wheat.	Bushels Corn.
New-York	Feb. 2, '55	77,302	599	155,479	2,712,530
N. Orleans	Jan 20, '55	12,403	—	—	50,039
Philadelp'a	Jan 26, '55	5,120	500	14,000	361,972
Baltimore	Jan 26, '55	2,913	—	15,620	69,401
Boston	Jan 26, '55	21	130	5,060	14,000
Total		97,831	1132	191,101	3,244,057
To about the same period, 1854		1,090,975	12,390	4,473,678	1,415,735
To about the same period, 1853		532,565	—	3,000,745	141,156
To about the same period, 1852		400,000	1,680	1,094,400	404,573

HAY—There have been 600 bales River disposed of within the last two days at 90c.@95c. for shipment, and $1 for local use, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—The demand is still limited, at 26c.@33c. for last year's crop, ℔ lb., the supply of which is pretty ample.

IRON—Continues quiet and languid, without sales of importance.

LATHS—Eastern are in demand at $1 87½ ℔ thousand, but are not freely offered at this rate.

LEAD—Nothing new has occurred in this line.

LIME—Rockland remains scarce and wanted at full previous quotations.

MOLASSES—We have only to report sales of 350 bbls. New-Orleans at 25c. ℔ gallon, the market being rather poorly supplied and quiet.

NAVAL STORES—We heard of no considerable movement, to-day, in any article. The stocks are moderate, and prices are unchanged.

OILS—There is very little inquiry for either Whale or Sperm, but these being in rather limited stock, are held with much firmness. Red and Olive Oils are unchanged. Linseed is dull of sale. Small lots command, from store, 80c. ℔ gallon; but whole parcels are scarcely noticed at any rate. Lard Oil is selling slowly at 80c.@85c., according to quality, ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in fair request and is steady in price, with sales of 950 bbls. in lots at $12 50 for old Mess; $14@$14 25 for new Mess; $13@$13 25 for new Prime; $14 25@$14 75 for Western Prime Mess; and $16@$16 50 for City Mess, ℔ bbl. Dressed Hogs command 7c.@7½c. ℔ lb. Cutmeats are moderately active and steady, with sales of 290 pkgs. at 7½c.@8c. for Hams, and 5½c.@6c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. The sales of Bacon consist of some 300 pkgs. Short and Long Middles, within a range of from 8½c.@9½c. ℔ lb. Lard is without any important change, the day's sales embracing 350 bbls. common to prime at 9½c.@10c. ℔ lb. Beef is also unaltered—the day's transactions including 300 bbls. in lots at $5 25@$7 for Country Prime; $9 50@$11 for Country Mess; $11@$13 for repacked Western; $14@$15 for repacked Chicago, &c.; and $15 50@$16 for extra do. ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef has not varied much. About 160 pkgs. Beef Hams were purchased at $15@$17 ℔ bbl. Butter and Cheese are saleable and firm.

RICE—There were 130 tcs. taken at $4 25@$4 75 ℔ 100 lbs.

SPICES—The demand is moderate, but prices are without variation. The supplies are not so large.

SUGARS—Have not varied. The day's sales include 150 hhds. New-Orleans at 3c.@5½c.; and some Cuba at 4½c.@5½c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Prime is still quite dull and heavy at the quotations given in our last.

TOBACCO—Manifests less animation, but rates very firm, the sales of the past three days comprising 105 hhds. Kentucky at 7½c.@10½c. 80 cases Seed Leaf at 6½c.@10c.; 48 Florida at 15c.@40c.; and 213 bales Havana at 19c.@37½c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—This day's sales reach 500 bbls. at 33½c. for Jersey, 33c.@33½c. for Ohio, and 33½c. for Prison, ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—A disposition prevalent among shippers to await the receipt of later European news, which might afford something more definite than anything yet received, respecting the prospects of peace in the Old World, checked transactions to-day. For Liverpool, no important shipments were made and rates were generally unchanged,—a few small lots of Provisions only having been engaged at yesterday's quotations. For London, the engagements were also of a trivial character at unaltered figures—including, however, 1,000 bbls. Rosin at 2s. 9d. For Antwerp, the shipments comprised 300 bales Cotton and 200 bbls. Lard at [illegible] ℔ lb., and 1,000 bbls. Rosin at 3s. 6d. ℔ bbl. For Hamburg, there were taken 100 tons Logwood and 150 bags Salt Petre at 27s. 6d. ℔ ton. For other ports, we heard of nothing really new.

PROPOSALS.

TO BUILDERS.—Sealed proposals will be received until 4 o'clock P. M. of Feb. [illegible], for furnishing materials and doing the work necessary for the erection and completion of a new school building on 51st-st., near Lexington-av., in the Nineteenth Ward. Separate proposals will be received for the mason work and materials, and also for the carpenter work and materials. A bidder may, in addition, propose for the whole. The said work to be completed, and the building ready for occupation, on or before the 15th day of September, 1855. Each proposal must state the names and residence of the persons proposed by the bidder as sureties for the performance of the contract.

Such sealed proposals are to be indorsed "Proposals for the Nineteenth Ward School," and are to be deposited at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm-sts.

The plans and elevations can be seen at the office of T. R. JACKSON, Architect, No. 229 Broadway, of whom specifications can be procured. They may also be obtained at the store of PINCKNEY & MOULTON, corner 51st-st. and [illegible], and at the hall of the Board of Education, Grand and Elm-sts.

The school officers reserve the right to reject any bid not deemed by them for the public interest.

By order of the Board of School Officers,
ISAAC ADRIANCE,
JAMES RUTHERFORD, } Building Committee.
S. D. MOULTON,

TO BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received until Friday, February 16, at 3 o'clock P. M., for furnishing the materials and doing the work necessary for the erection and furnishing of a new school building on the south side of 13th-st., between Broadway and University-place, in the XVth Ward.

Separate proposals will be received for the mason work and materials, and for the carpenter's work and materials, and a bidder may, in addition, propose for the whole. Each proposal must state the names and residences of the persons proposed by the bidder as sureties for the performance of his contract.

The plans and specifications can be seen at the office of Thomas R. Jackson, Architect, corner of Broadway and Barclay-st.; of whom, or of the Clerk of the Board of Education, printed copies of the specifications can be procured.

Proposals, which should be endorsed "Proposals for Fifteenth Ward School," will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm-sts., and at no other place; and no proposal will be received after the time above fixed.

The school officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals received.

By order of the Board of School Officers of the XVth Ward.
JAMES W. UNDERHILL,
ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY, } Committee.
EDWARD L. BEADLE,

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.—Very old and well-seasoned, with all the various other qualities of faro and other cards, made by SAM HART & CO. For sale to the trade [illegible]

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following list consists of prominent Houses in each line of Business.

DRY GOODS.

American and Foreign Silks.
BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO. (Imp. & Job.) 112 Broadway.

American Lamps and Gas Fixtures.
DIETZ, BRO'S & CO. (Manufacturers) ... 132 William-st.

Domestic Goods, Haberdashery and Trimmings.
S. [illegible] & CO. (Importers) ... [illegible] Broadway.

Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Berlin Wool, Fringes, Gimps, Tassels, Buttons, &c.
BOHLSAAT BRO'S. (Importers and Jobbers) ... 40 John-st.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.
J. M. DAVIES, JONES & CO., Imp. & Manf. 32 Warren-st.
C. E. HATCH & CO., (Imp's and Man'rs) ... 96 Chambers-st.

Clothing and Furnishing Goods at Wholesale.
HANFORD & BRO. ... 29 Park-row, opposite Astor House.

French and German Fancy Baskets.
C. ZINN & CO., No. 52 Maiden-lane, Importers of French and German Fancy Traveling Baskets and Manufacturers of Cane and Colored Willow Furniture and Jenny Lind Workstands, &c.

Architects.
F. DIAPER ... 46 Wall-st.
JOHN W. RITCH ... 663 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st.

Gold Leaf and Gold Foil.
J. L. WAUGH ... 112 Franklin-st.

Agricultural Warehouse.
R. L. ALLEN (late A. B. Allen & Co.) 189 and 191 Water-st.

Average Adjuster and Insurance Broker.
WALTER R. JONES, Jr. ... 50 Wall-st.

Architects.
H. DANIELS (Landscape Gardener) ... 351 Broadway

American and Foreign Rubber Goods.
UNION INDIA RUBBER CO. ... Manufactory, 41 John-st.

Advertising Agents.
S. M. PETTENGILL & CO. ... 119 Nassau-st.

Boat and Oar Bazaar.
INGERSOLL'S ... [illegible] South-st.
From 200 to 600 Boats always on hand. A liberal discount allowed to those who buy to sell again.

Ballard's Premium Hair Dye.
The cheapest and best. For sale or applied. O. M. BALLARD'S Improved Hair Dye, 289 Broadway, up stairs.

Brokers, Bill or Note.
GEO. C. SMALLEY ... No. 63 Wall-st.

Booksellers and Publishers.
A. S. BARNES & CO. (National School Series) No. 51 John-st.

Britannia and Plated Ware, Cutlery, Japanery, &c.
J. & C. BERRIAN, (Wholesale and Retail Dealers) No. 601 Broadway—Cooking Utensils, Tin, Wood and Willow Wares, Refrigerators, Meat Safes, &c.

Blacking and Inks.—Dunlop's Vegetable.
C. G. EVERITT, (Sole Proprietor.)—Manufacturing Emporium, No. 38 Gold-st., New-York. Tin boxes and canisters in endless variety by machinery, superior to the best, cheaper than the cheapest; also, Druggists' tin ware in general.

Carpetings.
PETERSON & HUMPHREY ... No. 379 Broadway.

Druggists.
KINSLEY & DARLING, (Wholesale Dealers) No. 62 Vesey-st.

Daguerreotypes.
J. GURNEY ... No. 349 Broadway.
The oldest and most extensive in the United States.

Defiance Salamander Safes, and Gaffin's Defiance Locks and Cross Bars.
ROBT. M. PATRICK, (Manufacturer) ... No. 192 Pearl-st.

Dyeing Establishment.
BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO., Staten Island Fancy Dyeing Establishment, 3 John-st., New-York.

Engravers, (Wood.)
J. W. ORR, (the best work done here) ... 75 Nassau-st.
W. HOWLAND ... [illegible] Broadway, above Astor House.

Encaustic Tiles and Garnkirk Chimney Tops.
MILLER, COATES & YOULE, (Importers) ... 279 Pearl-st.

Expresses, Shipping Merchants.
EDWARDS, SANDFORD & CO. (Foreign) 32 Broadway.

Engravers, (Card.)
J. N. GIMBREDE ... 588 Broadway and 3 Metropolitan Hotel.
HICKS & AFFLICK ... [illegible] Broadway, corner of Walker-st.

Lithographers.
GEORGE HAYWARD ... 120 Water-st.

Doors, Sashes and Blinds.
N. P. KIMBALL, (Wholesale and Retail) ... 70 Beekman-st.

French Window Glass.
J. H. POILLON & CO. (Importers) ... 34 Barclay-st.

Fishing Tackle.
J. B. CROOKE & CO. (Imp't and Manuf's) ... 50 Fulton-st.

Furs.
C. G. GUNTHER & SONS, (Importers and Shippers,) No. 46 Maiden-lane.

Grate and Fender Makers.
W. H. JACKSON, (formerly W. & N. Jackson & Sons,) No. 551 Broadway, one door above [illegible]-st.

Grindstones.
J. & WHITNEY & CO. ... 4 South, and 88 Washington-sts.

India Rubber Shoes, Whips, Clothing, Balls, &c.
NEWARK INDIA RUBBER Manuf. Co. 33 Maiden-lane

Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c.
C. S. LITTLE, (Imp. & General Dealer.) 33 & 34 Fulton-st.

Looking Glasses and Picture Frames.
JOHN S. WILLARD ... 440 Pearl-st., near Chatham.

Law Booksellers and Publishers.
BANKS, GOULD & CO. ... 144 Nassau-st.

Lightning Rods.
A. M. QUIMBY & SON. 122 East 25th, and 110 Nassau-sts.
LYON Manufacturing Co. Otis' Improved Patent Lightning Conductors for buildings and ships. ... 1 Gold-st.

Mahogany and Rosewood.
HOUGHTON & BRO. (all Fancy Woods) ... 80 Walker-st.

Musical Instruments, Strings, &c.
F. ZOGBAUM & CO. (Importers) ... 97 Maiden-lane.
CARGILL & CO. (Imp't and Manuf.) ... 42 Maiden-lane.
BRUNO & WEISSENBORN & CO. (Importers and Manufacturers) 3 Maiden-lane

Needles, Fish-hooks, and Fishing Tackle.
THOS. H. BATE (Importer and Manuf.) ... 35 Maiden-lane.

Paper in Rolls and Reams.
EUGENE ELY ... 16 Fulton-st., 2d door below Gold.

Paints, Oils, &c.
RAYNOLDS & DEVOE ... 106 and 108 Fulton-st.

Window and Plate Glass, (French and English.)
F. HOPKINS & BRO'S. (Importers) ... 41 Barclay-st.

Paper Warehouses.
C. W. FIELD & CO. (Wholesale Dealers) ... 11 Cliff-st.
DUNCAN, LEWIS & BARTOW ... 127 William-st.

Planished Tin and Japanned Ware.
GEO. HODGETTS ... 150 William-st.

Sail Duck, Dundee Linens, &c.
CAMERON & BUTT, (Importers) ... 15 Broad-st.
WM. BRAND & CO. (Importers) ... 43 and 44 Pine-st.

Saddles, Harness, Trunks, &c.
B. M. SEGEE, (Imp of Manf.) cor. 12th-st. [illegible] Broadway.

Ship Bread and Crackers.
ERASTUS TITUS & CO. ... 263 Washington-st.
EPH. TREADWELL & SONS ... [illegible] Washington and [illegible] Front-st.

Toys and Fancy Goods.
I. AHLBORN & CO. ... 36 Maiden-lane, and 29 Liberty-st.
J. W. HOLBERTON, (and Fireworks) ... 25 Maiden-lane.

☞ Any additions to the above list should be brought to the office of S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York, have made such arrangements with the best and most widely circulated journals of the United States and Canadas, that they are enabled to make a saving of time and expense to the advertisers who do business through them. They select the best papers, and advertise conspicuously at the very lowest prices, and always keep the interest of their customers in view. Merchants are invited to call on them.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. MURRAY NAIRNE'S SCHOOL—For 30 approved boys, No. 35 Bible House, entrance from Astor-place. The second half-yearly term will commence on MONDAY, 5th of February next. References: Rev. Drs. Hawks, Ferris, Potts, Higbee, & H. Weston; Messrs. Carter and Mr. Swords, Booksellers; Hon. Greene C. Bronson, James Brown, Esq., of Brown, Bros. & Co., James Boorman, Esq., &c., &c.

PUPILS WANTED.—A young gentleman from college, of superior attainments, capable of teaching the Classics, Mathematics, Book-Keeping by single and double entry, &c., &c., wants a home in a private family, where a few of his leisure hours employed in teaching would be considered a sufficient compensation. Certificates of competency, &c. from the best teachers in the City. Address OMEGA, Daily Times office.

INSTRUCTION.—The head classical Teacher in one of the first private institutions in the City would devote a few evenings in the week to tuition. Young gentlemen wishing to make up for lost time, or preparing for examinations, may avail themselves of his services. Address DELTA, Union-square Post-Office.

MISS SPALDING—Would inform her friends and the public that on the 1st of April, she will remove her school from the premises she has occupied for 13 years, to a new and spacious building, replete with convenience, where she will be able to receive an additional number of pupils, as well as afford additional facilities for Female Education.
ELIZABETHTOWN, N. J., Jan. 23, 1855.

THE SCHOOL OF MR. BINGHAM FOR BOYS—Called the CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM, Bible House, Astor-place, [illegible] in each of the two departments. The training afforded, [illegible]

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. [illegible] Washington-square (entrance No. [illegible] Macdougal-st.)
CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

WILLIAM SCHUBERT, GUITARIST—Recently from Philadelphia, offers his professional services. Application to be made at his residence No. [illegible] Greene-st., [illegible] New-York. The best references will be given.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 806 Broadway, opposite 11th-st., is now open for the reception of pupils [illegible] Ladies and children on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 3 and 4 o'clock P. M.; gentlemen on WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and every other FRIDAY, at 8 o'clock P. M. Practicing Assemblies on SATURDAY EVENINGS for ladies and gentlemen. Monthly soirées as usual. Circulars (containing days, hours and terms of instruction,) can be had at the Academy [illegible], or will be sent by post.

MARTIN L. CONWAY, ATTORNEY AT LAW AND GENERAL LAND AGENT, Leavenworth, Kansas Territory. Any business entrusted to his care will be attended to with fidelity and dispatch. He is prepared to make purchases of town lots and land claims, in any part of the Territory. Land Warrants located. Persons, in any part of the country, desiring reliable information with reference to the character of the Territory, or any part thereof, the opportunities for investments, employments, &c., can procure it by communicating as above, enclosing any fee which may be thought just [illegible].
REFERENCE.—Hon. A. H. Reeder, Governor of Kansas and Anthony J. Bleecker, Esq., No. 7 Broad-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The house and premises of the subscriber, situated on the most central part of Elizabethtown, N. J., recently built in modern style, containing 11 rooms, besides a good cellar, wash-room, bath-room, [illegible] in complete order, with a fine garden, affording as pleasant, convenient and desirable a residence for a genteel family as can be found in the vicinity. A large portion of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Inquire of Mr. JAS. C. HALSEY, at The Bank of New-York, or at the late residence of Jas. F. Meeker, in Elizabethtown, of JAS. B. MEEKER.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The three-story brown-stone front house, with basement and counter cellar, No. 108 West 34th-st., third house west of Broadway; has all the modern improvements, and is built in the very best style; size of lot 25 feet front and rear by 98 feet 9 in depth; house 50 feet deep, with laundry attached to the rear. Inquire on the premises.
Also, a store to let, corner of [illegible] and 34th-st. Inquire as above.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—In West Morrisania. The house is a three story basement, with piazza in front, built in the best manner, marble mantels, range, heater, &c. There is a substantial barn, a good well of water, and upward of 100 choice fruit trees on the premises. Lot 100 feet front, 160 feet on the rear, and 400 feet deep, facing on three streets. Price, $4,500, of which $2,000 can remain on bond and mortgage.
JOHN H. BURK, No. 25 Park-row, up stairs.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A well finished house, supplied with every convenience for a genteel family, with handsome gas fixtures and water fixtures, bath room, &c., in the highly respectable neighborhood No. 127 Dean-st., between Bond and Nevins. Apply to the owner on the premises. Terms easy. Would exchange for good house and land a short distance in the country, convenient by railroad or steamboat.

HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 132 BROOME-ST. FOR SALE.—The house is modern in its construction and conveniences, and is connected with the sewer in the street. House 22x40; lot 25x100; price $7,000. Any person in want of a comfortable and convenient house, and willing to give the above amount, can examine it any time after 10 o'clock A. M., by calling on the subscriber at the above number. JOHN B. FRANKARD.

HOUSES FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—Two first-class brick dwelling-houses, new—built in the most substantial manner, and finished in modern style, beautifully located on Carlton-av., near Lafayette-av., will be sold cheap. Terms easy. For particulars, inquire of GEORGE MITCHELL, No. 213 Carlton-av., nearly opposite the premises.

HOUSE FOR SALE AT NEW-ROCHELLE.—A two-story cottage house, with dining-room and kitchen attached, finished with marble mantels, grates, &c., with from one to ten acres of land; distance within five minutes' walk from depot. For further particulars apply to J. H. HAZEN, No. 126 William-st., or to JOHN ADAMSON on the premises.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—A three-story brick house, near two ferries. Also, one to let. For terms, which are accommodating and to suit the purchaser, apply to S. S. & WM. WOOD, No. 261 Pearl-st., New-York. Possession immediately.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—Containing six rooms and under cellar, with two lots, for only $1,800; terms very easy; in the beautiful village of Clarenceville, half an hour's ride from the City. Apply to JACOB PECARE, No. 163 Hester-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—No. 163 West 23d-st., between 7th and 8th-avs., with all the modern improvements; street 100 feet wide. Inquire of SHERMAN & BRUMLEY, No. 11 Coenties-slip.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE IN ELIZABETHTOWN, NEW-JERSEY.—The property now occupied by the subscriber, situated on the old road to Newark, about two minutes' walk from the railroad depot. The dwelling-house is modern style, large and commodious, being replete with every convenience, and with the out-buildings, barn, &c., in complete repair. The grounds comprise about 6½ acres, with a front of about 800 feet on the said road, and well stocked with the most valuable and choice fruit trees, already in good bearing. And as regards eligibility of situation, improvements, lawns, shrubbery, &c., is perhaps not surpassed, no care and expense having been spared in order to make the same complete in all respects. The house and improvements would be sold with a portion of the land, if preferred. The above property may be seen and the terms of sale ascertained, by calling on the subscriber on the premises. JOB MAGIE.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE, OR WILL BE EXCHANGED FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A convenient country residence, half a mile from the New-Haven depot at Mount Vernon, and three-fourths of a mile from Harlem Railroad at Hunt's Bridge, in the town of East Chester, Westchester County. The place consists of about seven acres of land, a good house and kitchen, barn, carriage-house, ice-house, hen-house, and out-house for general purposes, with a good variety of fruit of almost every kind. Buildings all in good order. Apply to R. TEN BROECK, No. 187 Greenwich-st.

COUNTRY SEAT—For sale, a bargain of 44 acres, in Westchester County. Hour's ride from this City; the house and out-buildings are new, complete, and in modern style, with a lawn of 10 acres, laid out with fruit, evergreen, and other trees, fish and ice pond; the buildings and improvements have alone cost $8,000. Price $10,000, and half on bond and mortgage is wanted. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT WESTPORT, CONN.—House 40 by 30 feet, two stories, with basement, barn, stabling, carriage and other outhouses, all in good repair. Together with about four acres of land attached; very desirably located, in a pleasant and healthy neighborhood, with all the conveniences requisite for a country residence. Inquire of DANL. BURR, Westport, Conn.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A beautiful country residence at Yonkers, with sixteen lots of ground attached thereto, located on high ground, about 200 feet from the Railroad Station. The house is now fitted up with gas, hot and cold water, and all the modern improvements. Productive City property will be taken in exchange if required. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 187 Walker-st.

COTTAGE AT NEWPORT FOR SALE.—The Bayview Cottage at Newport, contains two drawing rooms, a sitting room, dining room, butler's pantry, kitchen, laundry and bath-room on the first floor, and on the second eight bed rooms, and four large bedrooms in the attic. There is also a public and private entrance, and the house is furnished throughout, also with glass, china, beds, &c. There is a stable-house, a fine well of water and [illegible] of an acre of land, together with the water lot in front. For further particulars apply to G. A. JONES, No. 1½ Warren-st.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT ON LONG ISLAND FOR SALE.—A finished and very desirable country seat and large farm, at Little Neck, L. I.; 340 acres of land, and mansion in the Italian villa style, two stories and attic, with furnace, bath, [illegible] of spring water in first and second story; next two-story cottage at the gate and farmer's house, with stables, granary, poultry-house, two large farm barns, &c., &c. [illegible] The view of the Bay and Sound, and also of the surrounding country, is very fine. The Flushing Plank-road runs to the estate, and should the Flushing Railroad be extended it will run across the farm. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st. No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

A LARGE BUILDING USED FOR MANUFACTURING PURPOSES [illegible] Chatham-square Post-Office, stating when and where an interview can take place. None but principals need apply.

DESIRABLE DWELLING-HOUSES FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—The two new and modern built houses containing 11 rooms, marble mantels, sliding doors, pleasantly situated on Kent-av., about one block from the Myrtle-av. Railroad will be sold at public sale on the 14th of February, at the Merchants' Exchange. For particulars apply to JAMES COLE & SON, Fulton-st., Brooklyn, or to SAMUEL KENNEDY, No. 132 Chatham-st., New-York.

TEN YEARS' VALUABLE LEASEHOLD FOR SALE.—The 10 years' lease of House and Lot No. 335 Grand-st., between the Bowery and Christie-st.; it is occupied as a dry goods store and dwelling, and is offered to a responsible tenant on terms satisfactory to any one who wants one of the best business locations in this City. Apply to E. M. GUION, No. 197 Bowery, corner of Grand-st.

ASTORIA AND RAVENSWOOD.—Several country seats, river plots, dwellings, stores, lots and farms for sale, and several country residences to let. Inquire of J. M. WHITNEY, corner of Grand-st. and the Crescent, or at his office, near Hell Gate Ferry, Astoria, L. I.

STORES FOR SALE.—The two large stores, corner of Duane and Church-sts. The corner store, 30x116 feet, the one next 30x108 feet. Duane-st. is to be widened 25 feet on the opposite side in the Spring, and will be the leading street to the New-York and Erie and Hudson River Railroads. Inquire at No. 42 Chatham-st.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE CHEAP OR EXCHANGED FOR CITY PROPERTY.—In New-Jersey, near steamboat and railroad conveyance to New-York. It contains over 100 acres, nearly 3,000 fruit trees in fine order, as well as the lands, fences and buildings. It is a good crop farm and sandy loam. For particulars, apply to JOSEPH W. ALLEN, No. 2 Nassau-st.

OWNERS OF WESTERN LANDS.—Can find a buyer in the advertiser. Name State, county, township, section, and say whether timber or prairie; also, price and terms. State chain of title, and say you will pay expense of examining same if found different from representations. Address Box No. 2,812, New-York City Post-Office.

$2,500.—HOUSE FOR SALE.—A handsome two-story frame house, with wings at Upper Morrisania, Fairmount. Entirely new, with eight city lots, eligibly located. An excellent chance to get a good house at a low price. Terms very easy. E. C. CHARLES, No. 126 Pearl-st.

THREE HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE IN WILLIAMSBURGH.—Three-story brick houses, for only $2,500. Also one handsome frame house and lot, price $1,500. Terms very easy. Apply to JACOB PECARE, No. 163 Hester-st.

BEAUTIFUL BUILDING SITES IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE.—Near Fulton-av. Railroad, in a healthy and improving neighborhood, in parcels of eight lots and upwards, at low prices and on easy terms, by ROBERT SARJEANT, No. 7 Jauncey Court, No. 41 Wall-st.

LOTS, LOTS, LOTS.—Only a few more of those desirable lots in the beautiful village of Clarenceville for sale. The streets are all graded and planted with ornamental trees. The place can be reached any time during the day, in half an hour, and property there is rapidly improving in value. Price, per lot, $150, payable [illegible] dollars per month. Apply to J. PECARE, No. 163 Hester-st.

ELEGANT HOUSES FOR SALE—In 4th-st., $7,000; No. 127 South 6th-st., $7,000; Clymer-st., $7,000; Lee-av., $4,000; South 6th-st., $4,000. Cottage, from $2,000 to $4,000 on easy terms. S. COCKCROFT, Land Office, No. 75 South 7th-st., Williamsburg.

FOR SALE.—No. 75 Franklin-st., west of and near Broadway. For manufacturing, dwelling, or business purposes, this location offers superior advantages. Lot 25 by 100. Immediate possession. Apply to JOHN S. KELSO, No. 62 William-st.

FOR SALE.—A very desirable house on 14th-st., near Irving-place, in complete order, possession at an early day. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

DOCK PROPERTY IN THE CITY OF BROOKLYN FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Thirty lots with 500 feet water front, and bulkhead with 10 to 12 feet depth of water, will be disposed of together or in parcels to suit applicants. This property is very desirable for manufacturing purposes, building material yards, or any business requiring a good water front and dock, and easy access to the City of New-York, being situated in a central and rapidly improving part of the city. [illegible] Apply to DAN'L S. [illegible]

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE LEASE FOR SALE.—Of No. [illegible] Broadway, known as Constitution Hall, being 100 feet deep by 25 feet front; three years and three months unexpired. Fixtures of ball-room for sale. Apply to JOSEPH MONTE, on the premises.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—About 90 acres, within 1½ miles of Elizabethtown, New-Jersey, for real estate in New-York City, Jersey City or Brooklyn, well situated, for two 45 acre farms; surrounded by water on two sides; in a good state of cultivation; half a mile from railroad depot, cars running hourly to and from New-York. For particulars inquire of E. W. TUCKER, Elizabethtown, New-Jersey, or C. H. TUCKER, No. 130 West 32d-st., New-York.

FARM AND COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—For good City property. Forty acres of choice land, with all kinds of fruit, a modern, new, 2½-story Gothic house, built and finished in the most perfect manner; all out-buildings complete; 18 miles from this City; 5 minutes' walk from the depot, hourly trains for New-York. Apply to L. C. FROST, or to JOSEPH W. ALLEN, No. 2 Nassau-st.

FARM FOR SALE.—Thirty-two acres, with good house and out-buildings, and well stocked with apples, pears, grapes and other fruits—near Elizabethtown, and about a mile from the New-Jersey Central Railroad.
S. D. LAW, No. 52 John-st., New-York.

TO LET.

HOUSES TO LET.—The three story house, No. 23 Hammond-st., running through to Perry-st., some 200 feet, with stable in rear, (at present occupied by Rev. Dr. Phillips.) This is a first class house, with all the modern improvements, gas, Croton water, &c. Also, the two story attic house, No. 63 Amity-st. Complete house with gas, Croton water, &c., both of which will be let for a term of years, to a satisfactory tenant. For terms, &c., apply to JAMES M. WEED, No. 170 Pearl-st.

HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE.—The three-story house, No. 40 Irving-place. Possession immediately, if required. The carpets, oilcloths and pier glasses, if wanted, will be sold on fair terms. Can be seen between 11 and 2 o'clock. Apply to GARDNER GREENE & CO., No. 18 Vesey-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—The elegantly furnished first-class brown stone front Dwelling House, No. 58 West 17th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs. It has all the modern improvements, and affords a rare opportunity for persons desiring a pleasant and genteel residence. The house and furniture will be rented together, and possession given immediately. Apply to H. E. SMITH, No. 289 Broadway.

HOUSE TO LET, OR FOR SALE.—A capacious and conveniently arranged dwelling-house, in Stamford, Conn., situated at the corner of South and Willow-sts., with garden, fruit trees and stable; distance from New-York, thirty-six miles, by the New-Haven Railroad. Possession 1st of April. Apply to E. BELKNAP, No. 63 Wall-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—No. 54 Franklin-st., near Broadway, with passageway from rear of lot to Cortlandt-alley. Rent $1,200 per annum. Apply to JOHN W. HAMERSLEY, No. 5 Nassau-st., 2d-story.

HOUSE TO LET AT ASTORIA.—Two two-story double houses on Grand-st. Rent $350 each. Apply to E. MILLS, Postmaster.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET.—With carriage house, ice house, &c. and about four acres of land, half mile east of Williams' Bridge Depot, Harlem Railroad, on the road leading to the town of Westchester and West Farms. More land can be had with the above if required. Inquire No. 42 Chatham-st.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET.—To let or lease for three years, a large stone mansion, stable, garden, &c. and about 18 acres, on the Hudson, near Yonkers; a most desirable country residence. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET.—With barn, and about two acres of land, half a mile east of Williams' Bridge Depot, on the road leading to Westchester and West Farms. Inquire at No. 42 Chatham-st.

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM TO LET OR LEASE.—The furnished house late the residence of SAMUEL JUDD, deceased, at Jamaica, L. I., with farm attached. The house contains, besides drawing room and dining room, each 40 by 17 feet, a billiard-room, sixteen bedrooms, and six servants' rooms. The outbuildings are of the most extensive description; stalls for the horses, and ample accommodations for stock of all kinds; carriage-house, poultry-house, ice-house, sheds, and everything appertaining to a first-class residence. It will be let to a private gentleman, or for a Summer boarding-house. There are also two superb ten-pin alleys. The farm will be rented with the house or separate, to market gardeners, at a low rate. Apply, for terms, &c. on the premises, to J. C. VAN RENSSELAER, or to A. M. FERRIS & BROTHER, No. 4 Hanover-st., New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A first class house elegantly furnished, situated up town between 5th and 6th-avs., in one of the most desirable locations in the city, to let to a small family. The house was built by one of the first builders in the City, and was but recently finished. By addressing a line to Box No. 209 Post-Office, giving name and residence, a note will be sent informing of location, &c.

FURNISHED RESIDENCE TO LET.—On 4th-av., in the vicinity of Union-square. Will be let for a private family or genteel boarding-house, and immediate possession given. Apply at the Union-square Real Estate Office, No. 3 Everett House, corner 4th-av. and 17th-st. KEYES & HOUGLAND.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—In 27th-st., between Lexington and 3d-avs. Inquire of GEO. W. ABBE, No. 43 John-st.

HANDSOME COTTAGES TO LET.—On 4th-av., between 83d and 84th-sts., containing ten rooms and under-cellar. Croton water and ranges in kitchen. Apply to GEORGE S. DOUGHTY, No. 381 Broadway.

TO LET, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—Two first-class places at New-Rochelle, contiguous to the Railroad Station, on the Boston Turnpike, near the Nineteen Milestone, adjoining the above, well improved, and good buildings. One contains about fifty acres of land, and the other ten. Also, a small tenant house, store-house, wharf and scales suitable for the lumber and coal business, adjoining this above, (from which a market boat runs weekly.) Apply to THOMAS HARRISSON, No. 11 Roosevelt-st., New-York.

TO GROCERS AND CARTMEN.—To let, the premises on the northeast corner of Bedford and Commerce-sts., comprising the two-story building on the corner, suitable for a grocery or milk depot, or meat shop—a brick stable, containing five stalls, and a dwelling, No. 27 Commerce-st.; would be let together to a good tenant. Apply to F. TILLOU, No. 1 Nassau-st., third story, or to R. TILLOU, No. 209 West 20th-st.

PREMISES TO LET ON LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—The premises known as No. [illegible] Broadway, except the looking-glass store, fronting on Broadway, (which is half the Broadway front;) lot 25 by 130 feet to an alley; rent for premises, $3,500 per annum. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

COTTAGES TO LET, OR FOR SALE.—Two new and elegant cottages on Vanderbilt-st., Windsor terrace, Flatbush, each with stable and garden, two and a half miles distant from Hamilton-av. Ferry, and connected by a line of omnibuses with Fulton Ferry. Possession immediately. Apply to E. BELKNAP, No. 63 Wall-st.

ROOMS TO LET.—On the upper floor of building No. 197 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., suitable for offices or light mechanical purposes. One room has a large skylight, and has been used as a Daguerrean Gallery. Possession can be had immediately if desired. For particulars, apply to H. D. MELVILLE, 1st floor, jeweller.

ROOMS TO LET.—3 rooms and 2 pantries would be let for a lady's board and washing, or would be rented separately. Inquire at No. 194 West 19th-st., second floor, front room. A musical family preferred.

APARTMENTS TO LET.—To small American families, doors through, consisting of five rooms, with bath, Croton water, &c., in the new houses in 19th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs. Rents from $9 50 to $13 50 per month. Apply on the premises, No. 140 West 19th-st., from 2 to 5 P. M.

TO PRINTERS.—TO LET.—The iron store, corner of Beekman and Pearl-sts., has large accommodations in the basement suitable for Steam Press Work. The premises are very light, and well adapted for a Fancy Printer, Engraver's Office, or any similar business. Inquire of WM. H. CARY & CO., No. 245 Pearl-st., near Fulton-st.

TO LET.—Buildings on the south side of 30th-st., west of 11th-av., suitable for packers, melters, butchers, skinners, &c.; rents low. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 55 East 20th-st., of PETERS. H. JACKSON.

TO LET OR LEASE.—Two lofts and basement 30 feet deep, of store No. 24 Beekman-st. Rent low to suit the times. Inquire of A. D. GALE, No. 226 Pearl-st.

STORES TO LET OR LEASE.—The two large stores corner of Duane and Church-sts., the corner store 30x116 feet, the one next 30x108 feet. Duane-st. is to be widened on the opposite side 25 feet in the Spring. Duane-st. will be the leading street to the New-York and Erie and Hudson River Railroads. Inquire No. 33 Walker-st.

STORE TO LET OR LEASE.—A fine store and basement and sub-cellar, on the west side of Broadway, near Cortlandt-st., 20 feet by 100 feet, and containing all the modern improvements. A superior location for any extensive business requiring a first-class store. Apply to W. WARD, No. [illegible] Broadway.

STORE TO LET.—The store, basement and several lofts of the large building, Nos. 26 and 28 Frankfort-st., will be warmed with steam, and steam power hoistway. Also, steam power supplied on reasonable terms. Apply to CHARLES JENKINS, No. 22 Frankfort-st.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET.—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STORE TO LET.—No. [illegible] Broadway, opposite Astor-place; a very desirable situation. Apply at No. 220 6th-av., [illegible] West 15th-st., before 10 A. M. or after 5 P. M.

STORES TO LET.—Nos. 9 and 13 Canal-st.; near Broadway, by J. GAUDU, No. 162 Walker-st.

LOFTS TO LET.—The new and elegant lofts No. [illegible] Chambers-st., running through to Reade-st., being 25 feet wide by 186 deep, will be leased low to a good tenant. Apply on the premises to BOYD & PAUL.

OFFICES TO LET.—Single or in suits, in the new Banking building, northwest corner of Nassau and Pine-sts. Apply at the Bank of the Commonwealth, or of JOHN LLOYD, No. 18 Nassau-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET, AT THE EMPIRE WORKS, foot of East 28th-st., New-York. Both room and power unequaled by any establishment in the United States. Apply to SLOAN & LEGGETT, before 10 A. M. and after 5 P. M.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In large and dry rooms in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 32 Cliff-st.

STEAM-POWER IN ANN-STREET.—Rooms to let with steam-power. Inquire at No. 46 Ann-st.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most exacting comparison with the best of foreign brands, [illegible] always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body, and [illegible]
JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., [illegible]

MEDICAL.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION. By Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women. [illegible] On Fine Paper, Extra Binding, $1. [illegible]

For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; ADRIANCE, SHERMAN & CO., Astor House, No. 1 Vesey-st.; DEWITT & DAVENPORT, (Tribune Buildings,) at No. 2 Astor House, Broadway, and at the Publishing Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; JOSEPH TUCKER, Mobile; also, T. B. PETERSON, No. 102 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1, a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed, post-paid, to Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or Box No. 1,224, New-York Post-Office.

CHICHESTER'S DYSPEPSIA SPECIFIC—Is now offered to the public as a sure remedy for that most distressing of ailments, Dyspepsia. Mr. CHICHESTER has refrained from publishing its merits until fully satisfied that the result from its use equaled his most sanguine expectations. He begs to refer to the following list of persons as a few of the many who have been benefited by a trial of its wonderful properties: [illegible] Brooklyn; Samuel Sevenson, No. 74 Carlton-av., Brooklyn; Robert Thomas, corner of Pike and South-sts., New-York; Miss Letitia Faning, No. 239 Houston-st., New-York; Charles Bartlett, No. 69 Watt-st., New-York; John Treaver, No. 48 Vandam-st., New-York; M. C. Eddy, No. 103 Wall-st., New-York; Albert Eaton, No. 119 South-st., New-York; Lawyer Goodman, [illegible] Broadway, New-York; Isaac Taylor, [illegible] Ferry; John B. Johnston, [illegible] Brooklyn; Mr. WILLIAM ROOT, sole Agent for New-York. Office No. [illegible] Wall-st. Price—wholesale, 31¼ cents; retail, 50 cents per bottle.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—13th edition, cloth, 245 pages, 80 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No. 222 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 45 Reade-st., corner of Broadway, where he cures all those diseases, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and 6 to 9 in the evening, Sundays excepted. Address Box No. 844, New-York Post-Office. We cordially [illegible] other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted. *Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day Book and New-Brunswick Times.*

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATES' FRIEND—Price $1, with a book—is just what those want who have contracted certain diseases; namely, a cure at once, and no delay, and more exposure. I challenge all medical professors to beat this antidote. It makes immeasurably the greatest cures. All other remedies conquered by it. No chance for them. Call any hour at No. 50 Canal-st., one door from Broadway, you will find Dr. Ward attending. Separate rooms for patients. Advice gratis.

DR. WARD'S WOMAN'S FRIEND—The best preparation of medicine ever exhibited in cases of female weakness. Remedies for all female derangements. Irregularities and obstructions speedily removed. Consultations and letters confidential. Country letters, containing $10, served with advice and medicine by return of mail. Office, No. 50 Canal-st., one door from Broadway.

MRS. W. H. MAXWELL'S OFFICE.—For the exclusive treatment of DISEASES OF FEMALES, is at No. 34 Lispenard-st. Remedies for female derangements. Advice gratis. Consultations and letters confidential. Country letters containing $10, sent with advice and medicine by return of mail. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Patients provided with board and nursing.
Mrs. W. H. MAXWELL, Midwife and Physician.

DR. CORBETT, No. 18 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one speciality of the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cure. His method of treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest can take them without fear of discovery. [illegible] Office hours 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—FOURTEENTH EDITION—312 pages, with plates. Price $1. Sold at No. 121 Nassau-st., No. 1 Vesey-st. (Astor House,) and by the author, JOS. RALPH, M. D., No. [illegible] Houston-st. Hours of consultation from 9 to 12 o'clock, A. M. and 2 to 9 o'clock, P. M., (Sundays excepted.)

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.—A retired Clergyman, restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) anywhere the prescription used on receiving a letter, post-paid. Direct to Rev. JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 57 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

A CARD TO THE LADIES.—MRS. MAXWELL, No. 34 Lispenard-st., would inform her patrons and friends that she has opened a house, with superior accommodations, for a private lying-in hospital. Ladies in delicate health, wishing private treatment, can rely on her attention and skill as a midwife and physician.

FINANCIAL.

BURDETT, DAVIS & MAIN,
No. 27 William-street,
AGENCY for the sale of stocks, bonds, promissory notes, bills of exchange and real estate.
A public sale of stocks, bonds, &c., at auction will also be held at the Merchants' Exchange on WEDNESDAY of each week.
CHARLES BURDETT, late Mayor's Clerk.
ISAAC OSBORN DAVIS,
ALEXANDER MAIN.

LOAN FOR $1,000,000—FOR THE ENLARGEMENT OF THE ERIE, THE OSWEGO, THE CAYUGA and SENECA CANALS, and for the completion of the BLACK RIVER and GENESEE VALLEY CANALS and for the ENLARGEMENT OF LOCKS OF THE CHAMPLAIN CANALS.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled "An act to provide for the enlargement of the Erie, the Oswego, and the Cayuga and Seneca Canals, and for the completion of the Black River and Genesee Valley Canals, and to provide for the issuing of certain Canal Revenue Certificates and for other purposes," passed 15th of April, 1854, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 23d day of February next, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, for a loan of ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued, in the name of the people of the State of New-York, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of January, [illegible].

It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State.

The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up and endorsed, "Loan for the Enlargement, &c.," and enclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, at Albany.

The money will be required to be paid, ten per cent. on the acceptance of the bid, and the balance on the 1st day of March next, at which time interest will commence on the loan, but the money will be received and scrip issued at any time before the 1st of March if desired, after the award of the loan is made.

Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "*Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund*," in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York, or in the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany.

Stockholders residing in the First and Second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State, will receive the interest on the stock held by them quarterly, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company in the City of New-York; all other stockholders, at the New-York State Bank in the city of Albany.

Dated Canal Department, Albany, Jan. 27, 1855.
H. J. RAYMOND, Lieutenant-Governor.
E. W. LEAVENWORTH, Secretary of State.
JAMES M. COOK, Comptroller.
E. G. SPAULDING, Treasurer.
OGDEN HOFFMAN, Attorney-General.
Commissioners Canal Fund.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE.—ALBANY, July 28, 1854.—The public are notified that the 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds of the Company may also be obtained at par, on application at the office, or at the transfer agencies of the Company in New-York or Boston. These Bonds have ten years to run, bearing semi-annual interest warrants, payable in New-York. They are issued in sums of $500 and $1,000, payable to bearer; but may be consolidated into larger amounts if desired, and made payable to order. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, BROOKLYN, Jan. 22, 1855.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons having claims against the cities of Brooklyn, Williamsburg, and the Town of Bushwick, prior to 1855, that they be requested to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, at the office of the subscriber, as soon as practicable.
WM. B. LEWIS, Comptroller.

NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the NAUGATUCK RAILROAD COMPANY will be holden at the Company's Office, in Bridgeport, on TUESDAY, the 20th day of February, 1855, at [illegible] o'clock A. M. The stock transfer books will be closed from the 10th to 22d of February inclusive. IRA SHERMAN, Secretary.
BRIDGEPORT, Jan. 29, 1855.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. M. S. S. COMPANY, No. 56 Wall-st.—New-York, Feb 1, 1855.—NOTICE.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at this office on THURSDAY, 1st March next, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.
WM. L. SOULE, Secretary.

EXCHANGE BANK OF HASKELL & CO.—ST. LOUIS, MO.—Dealers in exchange, gold, silver and bank notes. Collections in all parts of the West made and promptly remitted free of charge, except current exchange. Reference, American Exchange Bank.

PARTIES HOLDING BILLS OR DRAFTS drawn by Drexel, Sather & Church, of San Francisco, Cal., payable at the Ocean Bank of this City, are requested to present the same for payment, to J. P. VAN VLECK & READ, No. 72 Wall-st.

$5,000.—WANTED ON BOND AND MORTGAGE on first class improved real estate, worth five times the amount, in the lower part of the city. Apply to BOOME & BUNNELL, No. 323 Broadway.

ADVANCES ARE MADE.—On shipments of merchandise to Great Britain; also on merchandise warehoused at or in transit to New-York, by THEODORE DEHON, No. 10 Wall-st., [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION NOTICE.—PUBLIC DOCKS AND SLIPS.—The [illegible] to be [illegible] the Wharfage [illegible] of the under-mentioned Docks and Slips, for the term of five years, from the 1st day of May, 1855, will be sold at public auction, at the City Hall, on WEDNESDAY, [illegible] day of March, 1855, at 1 o'clock, P. M., viz.:

EAST RIVER.

1\. West side of Pier No. [illegible], and bulkhead adjoining; foot of Old-slip.
2\. East side of Pier No. [illegible], and half of bulkhead adjoining; foot of Maiden-lane.
3\. West side of Pier No. [illegible], including half of the end, and half of bulkhead between Nos. [illegible] and [illegible]; foot of Fletcher-st.

[illegible]

TERMS OF SALE.

The lessees to pay at the rate of ten per cent. per annum [illegible]

[illegible]

The Corporation reserve to themselves the right to build new Piers, and rebuild and extend those already built, to build bulkheads and fill in behind the same, and to alter such Wharves, Piers and Slips as they may think proper, without claim or pretence of claim for damages, or deduction of rent whatever, on the part of the lessees.

No deduction whatever will be allowed for damage, by reason of any sickness or epidemic that may prevail in the City, or any measure to dredge out the Slips on the part of the Corporation, during the continuance of the leases.

The Leases will contain the usual covenants and conditions, except such changes as are necessary to meet the alterations made in the terms by the Resolutions of the Commissioners; also a clause allowing the Corporation to take any Pier or Wharf, or portion of the same, for Corporation uses, on allowing to the lessee a just and equitable compensation or deduction.

The Lessees will be required to keep the Wharves and Piers in good condition, and safe and proper repair, including especially the string pieces and superficial portions thereof, for safe usage at their own expense, and to give a Bond for double the amount of the annual rent, with one or more sureties, to be approved by the Mayor and Comptroller, conditioned for the payment of the rent quarter, yearly, and the fulfillment on their part of the covenants of the lease.

Ten per cent. on the yearly rent bid for each parcel, and the auctioneer's fees, ($4,) to be paid to the Collector of the City Revenue, at the time and place of sale; and a written stipulation to be furnished by the bidder from one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they will guarantee the payment of the rent from the 1st day of May; and that satisfactory surety shall be given when the lease and Bond are ready to be executed.

The ten per cent. thus paid will be credited on the first quarter's rent; or forfeited, if the lessees does not give satisfactory security and execute the lease and bond as soon as they have notice from the Finance Department; and the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund shall be authorized at their option, to resell the wharves or piers bid off by those failing to comply with the terms as above; and the party so failing to comply to be liable for any deficiency that may result from such resale.

No person will be received as lessee or surety, who is delinquent on any former lease from the Corporation. No bid will be accepted from any person who is in arrears to the Corporation, upon debt or contract, or who is a defaulter, as security or otherwise, upon any obligation to the Corporation. (Sec. 2, of Amended Charter of 1853.)

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.
A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.
JAMES M. SMITH, Jr., Recorder.
F. W. EDMONDS, Chamberlain.
ANSON HERRICK,
Chairman of Finance Com. Board of Aldermen.
J. C. WANDELL,
Chairman of Finance Com. Bd. of Councilmen.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE OF 32 VALUABLE LOTS.—On 4th-av., 106th and 107th-sts.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 7, 1855, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, 32 valuable lots, as follows: [illegible] the entire block between 106th and 107th-sts. [illegible] also, 12 on the south side of 107th-st., commencing the same distance west of 4th-av., all in the vicinity of the New Central Park, where extensive improvements are in contemplation. This sale offers unusual inducements for investment of capital, and is worthy the attention of parties that are desirous of obtaining a handsome profit on their purchase. Terms easy and title perfect.

N. B.—In payment will be received checks on the Knickerbocker Bank, for deposits, or on the Knickerbocker Savings Bank. For further particulars apply to

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer,
No. 4 Broad-st., New-York.

J. & H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA.—J. & H. BARTLETT will sell on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 7, at 1 o'clock, No. 281 Pearl-st., in lots from the shelves to suit purchasers, a superior quality of w graniteware and glassware, also cc, painted, blue edged Rockingham and Gipsey ware, Parian, French Porcelain, &c., &c. Sale peremptory rain or shine.

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM AT PUBLIC SALE.—The subscriber will sell his farm at public sale, located in Hunterdon County, N. J., 1½ miles from the White House Station, Central Railroad, and 2½ hours' ride from this City. Said farm contains 1[illegible] acres of land in the highest state of cultivation. The buildings consist of a good frame house, with all the modern improvements; a good farm-house and all the necessary out-buildings in first-rate order; [illegible] Further particulars will be given by applying to E. B. BIDDLE, Esq., No. 15 William-st., office No. 6, or to the subscriber, on the day of sale, which will take place Wednesday, February 28, at 1 P. M., on the premises.

E. BIDDLE.

AUCTION SALES.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE.—The undersigned will sell at auction, at the Court-house, in the town of White Plains, County of Westchester, on THURSDAY, the 1st day of March, 1855, at 1 o'clock P. M., that very valuable property situated near the Harlem Railroad Depot of the Harlem Railroad, and heretofore known as the Bronx River Powder Mill, including the water power, mills and machinery, three dwelling-houses, several stables, barns and sheds, and about 1[illegible] acres of land. For particular descriptions of the several parcels of which the said tract is composed, see the following deeds, viz.: James McCabe and wife to Henry [illegible], deed dated the 7th day of May, 1846, and recorded in Westchester County Clerk's Office, in Liber 118 of deeds, page 1[illegible] [illegible] parcels recently conveyed to the Harlem Railroad Company and Samuel Nudd, containing together about five and a half acres, as by reference to a map in the possession of the Auctioneer will more fully appear.

As the new depot grounds of the Harlem Railroad Company adjoin this property, having been conveyed to them expressly for depot purposes, and the neighborhood is in other respects so improving one, the opportunity for investing capital is such as seldom offers, and the sale will positively take place, whatever may be the state of the weather. Terms, which will be liberal to the purchaser, will be made known at the time of the sale.

For maps of the premises and other information, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st., New-York. Persons wishing to examine the property may do so by applying to Mr. E. F. Hanbold, on the premises. Seven trains of cars of the Harlem Railroad leave and return to the City daily.

A. J. BLEECKER, No. 7 Broad-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER & CO. will sell at Auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 7, 1855, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of James G. King, Esq., executor of Jacob Barker, deceased.

NEW-YORK CITY STOCKS.

$4,000 Fire Indemnity Stock, redeemable on or after the 10th of May, 1868, interest at 5 per cent., payable semi-annually.

$3,000 Water Stock, redeemable on or after Jan. 1, 188[illegible], interest at 5 per cent., payable quarterly.

OHIO STATE STOCKS.

$2,000 Ohio Sixes, redeemable after 31st Dec., 1860, interest payable 1st January and 1st July.

$15,000 Ohio Sixes, redeemable after 31st Dec. 18[illegible], interest payable 1st January and 1st July.

$10,[illegible] Ohio Fives, redeemable after the 31st December, 1886, interest payable 1st January and July.

ILLINOIS STATE STOCKS.

$17,000 Illinois Sixes of 1870, new Internal Improvement Stock.

$4,[illegible] Illinois Sixes of 1847, new Internal Improvement Interest Bonds, bearing interest from 1st July, 1847.

Also, to close a Trust,

$4,000 New-York City 5 per cent. Water Stock, payable 1860, interest payable quarterly.

Also, for account of whom it may concern,

100 shares New-York Providence and Boston Railroad $100

100 shares New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company $50

$5,000 [illegible] per cent. Bond of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad.

25 shares Keystone Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia $50

8 shares Central Bank, Brooklyn $50

50 shares Third-avenue Railroad $100

Catalogues can be had at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 38 Wall-st., on morning of sale.

E. W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF GOOD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—TO-MORROW, Thursday, at 10½ o'clock, E. W. WESTCOTT will sell by catalogue a large and elegant variety of household furniture, rosewood piano-forte, &c., being the entire parlor, chamber and basement furniture of a house in 6th-av., a few doors from 13th-st. This will be found worthy the attention of housekeepers and others, as the sale will be peremptory. Among which are large and elegant pier mirrors, superb rosewood piano-forte, suite rosewood parlor furniture, rich English carpets, velvet rugs, rosewood tables, magnificent etageres, bookcases, costly vases and clocks, rosewood tete-a-tetes, sofas, variety of silver ware, oil paintings, rosewood and mahogany chamber furniture, elegant hair mattresses, feather beds, blankets, marble-top bureaus, washstands, &c., with a large and desirable assortment of basement and kitchen furniture, extension table, china, dinner and tea sets, cutlery, crockery, &c. No postponement on any account. Catalogues at house.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

CABINET MAKER'S STOCK AT AUCTION.—F. COLTON will sell THIS DAY, Feb. 7, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 13 Avenue C, near 2d-st., a very large assortment of rosewood and mahogany cabinet furniture, the entire stock of a dealer declining the business. It will comprise the usual assortment of rich rosewood and mahogany furniture, such as sofas and tete-a-tetes, marble top centre, card and sofa tables, dining and extension do., marble top dressing and plain bureaus, washstands, divans, bookcases and secretaries; Voltaire and easy chairs, richly carved mahogany and other rockers; full French bedsteads, cottage do.; black walnut and chamber furniture; mahogany parlor chairs, all patterns; carved walking do.; mattresses of various kinds; together with the entire stock of the store. Catalogues early on the morning of sale, and no postponement on account of weather.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF VALUABLE 16TH-ST. PROPERTY.—ADRIAN H. MULLER & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 13, 1855, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, four valuable lots, with the two two-story buildings thereon, situated on the north side of 16th-st., between 3d-av. and Irving-place, being together 100 feet front by 103 feet 3 inches in depth. This property is situated in one of the most desirable parts of the City. The title is perfect, being part of the estate of the late Cornelius T. Williams. For further particulars apply to the auctioneers, No. 38 Wall-st.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

BY J. BOGART.—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the [illegible] of Franklin and [illegible] a large assortment of excellent new and second hand furniture, consisting of [illegible] mahogany extension dining and other tables, bedsteads, washstands, carpets, mahogany rockers, &c., chairs, mirrors, desks, clocks, china, dinner and tea sets, cut glass ware, tumblers, cut wines; also a lot of furs, shawls and fancy goods.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR.—TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 113 Nassau-st., elegant household furniture, carpets, china ware, oil paintings, pier and oval mirrors, in rosewood parlor suits, bedsteads, bureaus and washstands, enameled chamber suits, sofas, chairs, rockers and book cases, lounges, &c. Goods can be packed for shipping on the premises.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

SPRING FURNITURE AUCTION SALES.—The undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he is prepared as usual to give his personal attention to first-class furniture sales at auction at the residences of families that are breaking up housekeeping this Spring.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE—MORTGAGEE'S SALE.—Notice is hereby given, that by order of the assignees of Messrs. KIPP & BROWN, and also under and by virtue of a chattel mortgage, executed by said Kipp & Brown, the valuable line of Stages, known as the "Chelsea Line," formerly belonging to said Kipp & Brown, together with the Horses, Sleighs, Carts, Harness, and all the property and appurtenances belonging to or connected with the said Line, will be sold at public auction, at the stables, in 26th-st., between 9th and 10th-avs., on FRIDAY, the 9th day of February, inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. Sale positive. Terms cash.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Oct. 17, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the MERCHANTS' BANK of Chautauque County, at Mina, in said County, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the said Bank will be given up to the said Bank.

D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.
o18, 2y-lawlyW

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, July 17, 1854.—Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by PLATT ADAMS, an individual banker, (New-York Stock Bank, Durham, Greene County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up.

jy18, '54-lawlyW D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Sept. 25, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by C. RAHN, an individual banker, (Northern Canal Bank, Washington County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up.

s27, '54-lawlyW D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Nov. 16, 1854.—Notice is hereby given pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating Notes issued by THE BANK OF THE UNION, in the City of New-York, a Banking Association, must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating Notes issued to the said Bank will be given up.

n22, '54-lawlyW D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—No. 96 Warren-st., one door from Greenwich. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., and 4 to 7 P. M. Interest at the rate of six per cent., allowed on all sums from $1 to $500. The funds of this institution are securely invested in bonds and mortgages in the City of New-York, worth double the amount loaned, and in bonds in this City.

CALEB S. WOODHULL, President.
W. M. PULLIS, } Vice-Presidents.
M. D. VAN PELT, }
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MACHINERY.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL FOR BURNING AND MACHINERY.—This oil is perfectly free from rosin, turpentine, or any other mixture. It has been in use many years, and, where used, is known as a fine oil that does not crust the wick in burning, nor gum or heat machinery, and being very durable. It has been used by railroads, machine shops, ferries, steamships and others, as a substitute for sperm oil, with entire satisfaction. This is no experiment, but the oil has acquired a valuable character from its own merit and the well-known reputation of the maker. Consumers of oils will find this worthy their attention, as the price and quality will give them, as well as others who are now using it, good satisfaction. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons each. This oil is not sold by any other dealer, the only agent being JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 81 John-st.

SOLID WROUGHT IRON BEAMS FOR FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS, VAULTS, STORE FRONTS, ROOFS, &c.—The undersigned are now prepared to furnish Solid wrought Iron Rolled Beams, cut to specified lengths, at a price which enables fire-proof buildings to be erected at a very moderate advance on the cost of wooden ones. The public are invited to examine the new building of Messrs. Harper & Brothers in Cliff-st., where they have been used. For further information apply to COOPER & HEWITT, No. 17 Burling-slip.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.—At the Brush Factory, No. 287 Pearl-st., Franklin-square. All articles sold at the lowest factory prices. Paint brushes of superior quality constantly on hand. Machine brushes made to order.

JOHN K. HOPPEL.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY—Corner of Broadway and Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1855.—A semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company has this day been declared, payable in cash at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on and after the 12th day of February next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 2d to the 12th February, both inclusive.

GEORGE A. HOYT, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Jan. 1, 1855.—The Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock thereof, out of the net earnings for the six months which will expire on the 31st inst., payable as hereinafter stated. An amount of the 1 per cent. Convertible Coupon Bonds of the Company, payable in 1864, (forming part of $[illegible] loan hereinafter authorized) equal to the deferred dividend of 4 per cent. on the 1st of August last, and to the dividend now declared, being held for the account of the Company by reason of advances made from that account for the construction on capital account, such bonds will be disposed of by the Company as soon as they can be sold at not less than par, and the proceeds be applied to pay the said two dividends, or such part thereof as may not be liquidated in the manner hereinafter mentioned. Notice will be given whenever funds are on hand sufficient for this purpose.

Stockholders who do not wish to await the sale of the bonds by the Company, may, before they are otherwise disposed of, purchase bonds to any amount not less than their respective dividends, and the fractional part necessary to make up even hundreds of dollars, and deduct the amount of such dividends out of the purchase money; and two or more stockholders may unite their dividends for the purpose of making up full bonds. The Coupon bonds referred to are of the denominations of $1,000 and $500; but, for the convenience of stockholders, part of the issue will be made in $100 convertible bonds of the like character, with interest, payable semi-annually on presentation, which may be exchanged for the $1,000 or $500 coupon bonds, on surrender of a sufficient number for that purpose.

All the bonds will bear interest at 7 per cent. per annum from the 1st of February next, payable semi-annually on the 15th day of June and December in each year. The interest on the August dividend for six months to 1st February next will be paid in cash.

Bonds for stockholders who may prefer purchasing them as above mentioned, will be ready for delivery and the interest on their August dividend will be paid at the respective offices at which their stock is registered, on the 1st day of February next, or as soon thereafter as the dividend lists and bonds can be prepared, of which due notice will be given.

The transfer books of the Company will close at the close of business on the 8th inst., and open on the second day after the completion of the dividend lists and bonds as above mentioned.

By order of the Board.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 74 Wall-st., Jan. 11, 1855.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared, in conformity with their Charter, a dividend of four and three quarters per cent. on their Capital Stock, payable on demand to the shareholders in cash and scrip.

And also a further dividend of twenty per cent., payable in scrip to the assured, on all premiums on the policies issued by this Company which have terminated within the fiscal year ending 31st December last.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

The Charter of this Company provides that after paying interest to its shareholders at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, the remaining profits are to be annually divided between them and the policy holders in scrip bearing interest, which scrip is not to be paid off until the net profits together with the capital stock shall exceed one million of dollars.

INTEREST NOTICE.—MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANIES.—The interest falling due Feb. 1, on the Bonds of these Companies, will be paid on and after that day on presentation of the proper coupons, as follows:

On the NORTHERN INDIANA MORTGAGE BONDS of 1851, at the Mechanics' Bank.

On the NORTHERN INDIANA MORTGAGE BONDS, Goshen Line.

On the NORTHERN INDIANA BONDS of 1853.

On the MICHIGAN SOUTHERN MORTGAGE BONDS, Jackson Branch, at the office of the Companies, No. 19 William-st.

E. C. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO RAILROAD CO., CHICAGO, Jan. 18, 1855.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.—Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, that a dividend of five per cent. upon the capital stock of the Company for the six months ending Feb. 1, 1855, has been declared, payable on the 15th day of February next, in certificates bearing date Feb. 1, [illegible] in cash on the 1st day of February, 1856, with interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum. By order of the Board of Directors.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—The PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a Dividend of Seven per Cent., payable on and after the first day of February next, at the office of the Company, corner of [illegible] and Wall-st. The Transfer books will be closed from the 25th to the 31st inst. By order of the Board of Directors.

WM. H. BIBLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Chambers-st.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable on and after the 10th inst., to which time the transfer books will be closed.

CARLISLE NORWOOD, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1855.

CITY BANK OF BROOKLYN, BROOKLYN, Feb. 2, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) per cent., payable on the 12th inst. The Transfer Books will be closed until that date.

E. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—CITIZENS' BANK, New-York, Feb. 5, 1855.—A semi-annual dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock will be paid to the stockholders on and after Monday the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that day. By order of the Board of Directors.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—The Knickerbocker Stage Company have this day declared a dividend of Three per cent. out of the net earnings of said Company, payable on and after the 8th February, inst. The Transfer Books will be closed to the 10th inst. By order of the Board.

GEO. C. PETERS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INS. CO., NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent., payable on demand at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st.

D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

INTEREST NOTICE.—TERRA HAUTE AND ALTON RAILROAD.—The interest falling due 1st February on the First and Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid, on and after that day, on presentation of the proper coupons at the Corn Exchange Bank.

J. RYDER, President.

ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1855.

A DIVIDEND of three and one half per cent. has this day been declared, payable on the 12th instant. The transfer books will remain closed until the 12th inst.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

COPARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE.—The limited partnership existing between the subscribers and HAMILTON McCALL, late deceased, under the firm of McCALL, BLAKE & FAIRCHILD, was dissolved by the death of the said Hamilton McCall, one of the general partners. The unsettled business of the house will be closed by the surviving general partners, HAMLIN BLAKE and HORACE J. FAIRCHILD, who are severally authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation.—Dated New-York, Feb. 5, 1855.

JAMES McCALL,
HAMLIN BLAKE,
HORACE J. FAIRCHILD.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—The subscribers have this day formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, to be conducted under the firm of BLAKE, FAIRCHILD & FANSHAWE. The general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the Domestic and Foreign Goods Commission Business and dealing in Merchandise generally. The general partners interested therein are HAMLIN BLAKE, who resides in the city of Brooklyn, and HORACE J. FAIRCHILD and HENRY A. FANSHAWE, who respectively reside in the City of New-York. The special partners interested therein are JAMES McCALL, who resides in the City of New-York, and LUCIUS M. SHELDON, who resides in the city of Brooklyn, who have contributed as capital to the common stock the sum of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars in cash; that is to say, the said James McCall has contributed the sum of One Hundred Thousand Dollars, and the said Lucius M. Sheldon has contributed the sum of One Hundred Thousand Dollars.

The said partnership will commence on the 5th day of February, 1855, and will terminate on the 1st day of January, 1858.—Dated New-York, Feb. 5, 1855.

JAMES McCALL,
LUCIUS M. SHELDON,
HAMLIN BLAKE,
HORACE J. FAIRCHILD,
HENRY A. FANSHAWE.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—JOHN H. MORRIS having this day withdrawn from our firm, his interest ceases after this date. The outstanding debts and accounts will be settled by either of the partners, and the business will be continued under the same name.

PETER MORRIS & CO.
COLUMBIAN FOUNDRY, Feb. 3, 1855.

DISSOLUTION.—The partnership hitherto existing between JOHN POOL and DAVID JAMES, Pearl Button makers, at the Hedenburg Factory, High-st., Newark, N. J., is this day dissolved. The business will be continued by DAVID JAMES, at Bishop's Factory, corner State and Sheffield-sts.

JOHN POOL,
DAVID JAMES.
NEWARK, Jan. 29, 1855.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having, in October, 1854, dissolved copartnership with DAVID S. BROWN, the public are hereby notified that all debts due the late firm of WM. A. BROWN & CO. are payable to the undersigned, who is alone authorized to collect dues and receipt for the same.

WM. A. BROWN, No. 177 South-st.

MR. CHARLES BURDETT is no longer with me from this date.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1855. No. 4 Broad-st.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.—J. BURKE, Fashionable Boot Maker, successor to J. E. ROGERS, (formerly Kimball & Rogers,) has removed from No. 87 Nassau to No. 130 Fulton-st., Sun building, where he will be most happy to receive a continuance of public patronage. J. B. has also added to his extensive stock of Gents' work, a great variety of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Gaiters, Slippers, Buskins, &c.

REMOVAL.—CHARLES BURDETT, late Mayor's Clerk, has removed from No. 4 Broad-st. to No. 27 William-st., in the rear.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against DAVID STANFORD, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at No. 220 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of June next.—Dated Nov. 28, 1854.

DAVID B. STANFORD, }
CAROLINE S. BROWN, } Executors.
ELIZA STANFORD. }

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS.—For all parts of the world, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner for every State in the Union, No. 14 Warren-st., corner Broadway. [illegible]

FINE AND EXTRA FINE MEATS.—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market.

INSURANCE.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY—Office No. 4 Wall-st.—At a meeting of the Directors of this Company, held at their Office this day, the resignation of Simeon L. Loomis, as President, having been previously accepted, CHARLES J. MARTIN, (late Secretary,) was unanimously elected as Vice President, to perform all the duties of President; and at the same time, A. F. WILLMARTH was unanimously elected Secretary of the Company.

NEW-YORK, 5th February, 1855.

DIRECTORS.

Charles J. Martin,	James Humphrey,	Roe Lockwood,
Wm. G. Lambert,	George Pearce,	John G. Nelson,
George C. Collins,	Ward A. Work,	Lyman Cooke,
D. N. Barney,	James Low,	Levi P. Morton,
Lucius Hopkins,	L. H. Frothingham,	Curtis Noble,
Thomas Messenger,	Chas. A. Bulkley,	Jno. B. Hutchinson,
Wm. H. Mellen,	George D. Morgan,	Stephen Peaul,
Charles B. Hatch,	Richard Bigelow,	Chas. P. Baldwin,
Simeon L. Loomis,	Theod. McNamee,	H. Gilbert Ely,
Wm. T. Hooker,	Oliver E. Wood,	Amos T. Dwight,
D. Watson Bull,	Amos R. Eno,	Henry A. Hurlbut,
L. Atterbury, Jr.,	Cephas H. Norton,	Jesse Hoyt,
Lucian D. Comns,	Charles Ely,	Wm. Sturgis, Jr.,
Homer Morgan,	Alfred S. Barnes,	T. W. Williams, 2d,
Levi P. Stone,	George Bliss,	H. H. Munsell.

TENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY:

Amount of Assets, Jan. 1, 1854		$814,544 [illegible]
Amount of Premiums received during the year ending Jan. 1, 1855	$[illegible]	
Amount of Interest received and accrued during the year ending Jan. 1, 1855	46,[illegible] 19	
Amount of Endowment Account received during the year ending Jan. 1, 1855	[illegible]	367,[illegible]
Total		$1,181,[illegible]

DISBURSEMENTS.

Amount paid for losses by death	$[illegible]	
Amount paid for interest on dividends and reinsurances	12,[illegible]	
Amount paid for taxes	[illegible]	
Amount paid on account of annuity fund	[illegible]	
Amount paid for salaries, fees to physicians, trustees, &c.	16,[illegible]	
Amount of advertising, printing, stationery, office rent, law expenses, &c.	4,[illegible]	
Amount of commissions, medical examinations, postages, advertising, exchanges, &c.	34,[illegible]	
Amount of canceled notes and return premiums on canceled policies	44,[illegible]	379,[illegible]
Accumulated Fund		$[illegible]

ASSETS.

Cash on hand	$37,[illegible]
Invested in New-York State Securities	1[illegible]
Bonds and Mortgages	[illegible]
Quarterly and semi-annual premiums due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1855	10,[illegible]
Interest accrued up to Jan. 1, 1855	17,[illegible]
Notes received for 40 per cent. of premiums on Life policies, bearing interest	2[illegible]
Premiums on policies in hands of Agents	15,[illegible]
	$[illegible]

The Trustees have declared a scrip dividend of THIRTY PER CENT. on all Life Policies which have been in force twelve months prior to Jan. 1, 1855, and six per cent. interest in cash upon all previous dividends, payable on and after the first Monday of March next.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.
PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—CHARTERED IN 1824.—Office No. [illegible] corner of Front-st., Brooklyn, and No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York.—This Company, having their capital invested in the most safe and available securities, and having a large surplus, continue to insure dwelling-houses, stores, and other buildings, furniture, merchandise, vessels in port, and their cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any similar institution.

DIRECTORS.

[illegible]

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.
WILLIAM F. LIBBETT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 51 Wall-st., 4th Month, 24th, 1854.—This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $210,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insures against loss or damage by fire, on favorable terms.

DIRECTORS.

[illegible]

GEO. S. FOX, President.
SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.—Office No. 68 Wall-st.—This Company, with a cash capital of $250,000, and a large surplus, safely invested, insures against loss or damage by Fire, on all kinds of merchandise, household furniture, buildings, ships in port and their cargoes, on favorable terms.

DIRECTORS.

[illegible]

NATHANIEL RICHARDS, President.
W. P. PALMER, Secretary.

THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. CASH CAPITAL, $150,000 WITH A SURPLUS.

OFFICES.
No. 25 William-st., and No. 173 Canal-st.

Property generally insured against loss and damage by fire.

RICHARD VARICK, President.
W. P. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

REMOVAL.—THE PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Brooklyn, have removed their New-York Branch Office to No. 44 Wall-st.

PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

FOR THE SOUTH.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-ORLEANS STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—For New-Orleans, stopping at Havana, carrying the United States Mail. The steamship BLACK WARRIOR, J. D. BULLOCH, Commander, will commence receiving freight on TUESDAY, Feb. 6, and sail for the above ports on FRIDAY, Feb. 9, at 12 o'clock, from Pier foot of Beach-st., North River. Freight for the interior and for Mobile consigned to our Agents in New-Orleans, James Connelly & Co., will be forwarded free of commissions. Passengers for Havana must obtain passports before leaving port. For freight or passage, apply to

LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO., Agents,
No. 31 Broadway.

N. B.—The CAHAWBA, R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander, will succeed the BLACK WARRIOR, and sail MONDAY, Feb. 26. Bills of lading must be sent in for signing the evening previous to the ship sailing.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—United States Mail Line.—The new and splendid steamship FLORIDA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will leave New-York for Savannah on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 7, from Pier No. 4, North River, at 3 o'clock precisely. Bills lading signed by the clerk on board. For freight or passage apply to

SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.

The AUGUSTA, Capt. THOS. LYON, will succeed, and leave on Saturday, Feb. 10.

For Florida through tickets from New-York to Jacksonville, $31; Palatka, $33.

FOR NORFOLK, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—The U. S. Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, [illegible] Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 10, at 3 o'clock, P. M.; will arrive in Norfolk the next afternoon, and Petersburg and Richmond the following morning. From Norfolk, passengers for the South proceed by railroad direct, with through tickets from Weldon to Wilmington, Augusta, &c. Passage and fare to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Steerage half price. Apply to

LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 23 Broadway.

IMPROVED ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—Dr. J. ALLEN, late Professor in the Ohio College of Dental Surgery, invites attention to his improved method of constructing Artificial Dentures, which combine the following advantages:

1\. There are no seams or crevices for the lodgment of food to vitiate the saliva or infect the breath, as not even the slightest moisture can get between the teeth and plate.

2\. An Artificial Gum, which is as firm and indestructible as the teeth, is fused at a high heat between and around their base, which unites them firmly to each other and to the plate upon which they are set. This gum imparts to the teeth that peculiar expression and life-like appearance which characterizes the natural organs.

3\. Great strength is obtained by thus uniting the teeth, gum and plate, and no ordinary force in masticating can break them from their base.

4\. A clear and distinct articulation of speech is restored. This important change is effected by having the inside of the teeth and gum of a natural form. To this form the tongue is readily adapted. This perfect adaptation of the tongue to the denture prevents the hissing or muffled sounds in speaking or singing so often observed in persons wearing artificial teeth.

5\. The natural form and expression of the mouth and face can be restored, in cases where they have become sunken. This is done by means of additional attachments to the frame work supporting the teeth. These attachments are so formed as to bring out the sunken portions, and sustain them in their proper position. They are covered with the above named gum compound and become component parts of the denture, and when rightly formed cannot be detected by the closest observer. This method of restoring the cheeks to their original fullness, and also the natural form and expression of the mouth and lips, has been well tested, having been made a special feature in the author's practice for several years past. A variety of Photographic and Daguerreotype likenesses, which have been taken of persons without the improvement and also with it, can be seen at his office, showing the great change in appearance which is produced in the countenances of individuals now wearing dentures constructed upon this principle, which the public are invited to call and examine, together with other specimens of his improved style of work, not requiring the above attachments.

6\. The plates usually employed for this work are platina, the purity of which prevents even the slightest tarnish, or unpleasant taste in the mouth. In short, this system comprises many new and important features, which are readily appreciated by those wearing artificial dentures upon this principle. With reference to the utility of this method, numerous testimonials can be given from eminent Dentists in the various cities of the Union, and persons wearing the work in this and other cities.

J. ALLEN, No. 30 Bond-st., New-York.

TO LIQUOR MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS.—The subscriber is constantly importing the very best Oil Cognac. Three-quarters of an ounce will produce, with sixty gallons of pure spirit, a superior flavored Cognac Brandy. He has also on hand the essences for Cider, Peach, Sangaree, Otard and Hennessy Brandy; Monongahela, Scotch and Irish Whisky; Schiedam Schnapps, Jamaica and St. Croix Rum; Aniseette, Absynthe and Curacoa, which have all been tried by experienced rectifiers. The essences are put up in one pound and the Oil of Cognac in half pound bottles, and samples of each will be forwarded to order. Address

LEWIS FEUCHTWANGER,
No. 141 Maiden-lane,

Importer of Daguerreotype Chemicals, Platina, Bismuth, Manganese, Bromine and Iodine, Nitrate Strontia, Tharn's Extract of Cognac, Fumigating Pastiles, &c.

RAILROADS.

CHICAGO TO ST. LOUIS.—New and only direct route now open via Chicago and Mississippi Railroad. United States Mail and Express Route.

Two Daily Passenger Trains (Sundays excepted,) leave Chicago, (corner Van Buren and Sherman-sts.)

First—St. Louis Day Express .... [illegible] A. M.
Second—St. Louis Night Express .... 10:[illegible] P. M.

Trains run direct to Alton (2[illegible] miles) without change of cars or baggage, and connect with the Company's splendid steamers WINCHESTER and REINDEER (Running in exclusive connection with the Passenger Trains,) through to St. Louis (25 miles,) without landing.

TIME FROM CHICAGO TO ST. LOUIS, [illegible] HOURS.

The Chicago and Mississippi Railroad passes through Joliet, Bloomingdale, Springfield and Carlinville to Alton, and the traveling public will at once see the important advantage of this

AN AIR LINE ROUTE TO ST. LOUIS,
Over any other route from Chicago to the Southwest.

NOTICE—IMPORTANT CONNECTIONS.

AT ALTON—Connections with daily line packets to Keokuk, making this the most direct route to Hannibal, Quincy, Keokuk, and Northeastern Missouri.

AT ST. LOUIS—Connections with first-class lines of steamers for New-Orleans and all points on Lower Mississippi, Ohio, Cumberland, Tennessee, and Arkansas Rivers, and also with steamers for all points on Missouri river, making this the direct route to Kansas and Council Bluffs.

R. P. MORGAN, Jr., Superintendent.
CHICAGO, Aug. 1, 1854.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF WINTER ARRANGEMENT—AMERICAN LAKE SHORE LINE.—For TOLEDO, CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND, ST. LOUIS, GALENA, DUBUQUE, MILWAUKEE, SHEBOYGAN, and the West generally, also, SANDUSKY, DAYTON, INDIANAPOLIS, CINCINNATI and FORT WAYNE. Passengers by this route are not subjected to any expense for transferring themselves or baggage, or the surveillance of Omnibus-House officers. Five daily trains from Cleveland: First—1:35 A. M. New-York Express, from station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo, Chicago, and St. Louis. Second—7:20 A. M. Express Train, from west side of the river, for Sandusky, Dayton, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, and Fort Wayne. Third—3:30 P. M. Mail Train from Station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo, Chicago, and St. Louis. Fourth—4 P. M. Mail Train, from west side of the river, for Sandusky. Fifth—6:20 P. M. Night Express Train, from Station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo and Chicago. Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.

E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.
OFFICE OF C. & T. R. R., CLEVELAND, Nov. 25, 1854.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Dec. 25, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M. for Buffalo. Dunkirk Express, at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk. Mail at 8:15 A. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate Stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M. old Sufferns, for Piermont and intermediate Stations. Newburg Express, at 4 P. M. for Newburg. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M. for Otisville, and intermediate Stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 5 P. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate Stations. On Sunday, only one Express Train, at 5 P. M. These Express Trains connect at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—NEW-YORK, SOMERVILLE, EASTON, &c. WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.—Commencing Nov. 28, 1854: Leave New-York for Easton by steamers Red Jacket and Wyoming, from Pier No. 2 North River, at 8 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M., connecting at Elizabethport with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M. For Somerville (Way,) by New-Jersey Railroad only, from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 5 P. M. Returning, leave Phillipsburg (opposite Easton) at 6:15 and 9:30 A. M., and 3 P. M. Somerville (Way Train) at 6:30 A. M.

New-York and Elizabethport—Leave New-York at 8 and 10:40 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M. Leave Elizabethport at 8 and 9:40 A. M., and 1:15 and 3:20 P. M.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st., daily, for Albany and Troy.—On and after MONDAY, Jan. 29, 1855, the trains will run as follows: Express Train 7 A. M., connecting with Northern and Western Trains. Mail Train 9 A. M. Through Way Train, 12 M. Express Train, 4:45 P. M. Accommodation Train at 6 P. M. For Poughkeepsie—Way Freight and Passenger Train, 1 P. M. For Peekskill 7:30 A. M., 2, 4 and 6:30 P. M. For Tarrytown at 5 P. M. The Tarrytown, Peekskill and Poughkeepsie Trains stop at all the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, 14th and 31st-sts. SUNDAY MAIL TRAINS 9 A. M., from Canal-st., for Albany, stopping at all Way stations.

M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, MONTREAL AND OGDENSBURG.—The daily through line to Burlington and St. Albans the same day. Leave by Hudson River Road at 7 A. M., arrive at Troy 12 M., take cars of Troy and Boston Railroad; reach Rutland at 5 P. M., Burlington 8:40, St. Albans 7:40; lodge and proceed next morning direct to Montreal and Ogdensburg. Leave at 6 A. M. and 12 M., and Rutland 8:30, lodge. Leave at 6 A. M., arrive Burlington 3:30; leave at 10:45 A. M., for Rouse's Point, Montreal and Ogdensburg.

ISAAC V. BAKER, Supt. T. & B. R. R.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West, via Jersey City.—Mail and Express Lines.—Leave New-York at 8 and 10 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare, $3 in 4, and $2 in 3 and 10 A. M. and 6 P. M.; second class $2 in [illegible] stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c. Through baggage checked to Washington in 8 and 10 A. M. and 6 P. M.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, and all points West and Southwest can obtain Through Tickets and all information concerning routes, fare, &c., either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st.

JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent.
L. P. DUNTON, Ticket Agent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA.—From Pier No. 1 North River. Two lines daily, at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. Morning line at 6 A. M., by steamboat JOHN POTTER to South Amboy; thence by cars to Camden and Philadelphia. Fare, $3. Afternoon line at 2 P. M., by JOHN POTTER to Amboy; thence direct to Camden by cars through in five hours. Fare, $3. Way Accommodation and Emigrant line at 4 P. M.; fare, $[illegible] [illegible] line at 6 P. M.; fare, $1.75.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are the

ATLANTIC, Capt. West. PACIFIC, Capt. Nye.
ADRIATIC, Capt. ——. BALTIC, Capt. Comstock.

These ships have been built by contract expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $130; in second do., $75; exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $325; from Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
[illegible]		[illegible]	

For freight or passage apply to
EDW'D K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.
GEORGE H. DRAPER, Havre.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. Shippers please take notice that the ships of the Line cannot carry any goods contraband of war.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.—From New-York to Liverpool.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. From Boston to Liverpool—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $65. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

ARABIA, Capt. Judkins. AMERICA, Capt. Lang.
PERSIA, Capt. Ryrie. EUROPA, Capt. Shannon.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. CANADA, Capt. Stone.
AFRICA, Capt. Harrison. NIAGARA, Capt. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear White Light at masthead; Green on starboard bow; Red on port bow.

CANADA, Stone, leaves Boston .... Wednesday, Jan. 31.
AFRICA, Harrison, leaves Boston .... Wednesday, Feb. 14.
ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston .... Wednesday, Feb. 28.
CANADA, Stone, leaves Boston .... Wednesday, March 14.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

There will be no steamship of this line from New-York until further notice.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

Rock Light, new.	*Emerald Isle, new.*	*Edward Stanley,*
Albion, new.	*Cambria, new.*	*Shamrock, new.*
Driver, new.	*Dreadnought, new.*	*Queen of Clippers,*
Northampton, new.	*Constellation, new.*	*City of Brooklyn,*
Wm. Tapscott,	*Benjamin Adams,*	*Sagadahoc,*
Arctic,	*Antarctic,*	[illegible]
Progress,	*Andrew Foster,*	*Charles Buck,*
St. Louis,	*Parliament,*	*Forest King,*
Chimborazo,	*Philanthropist,*	*Richard Morse,*
Roberts,	*Houghton,*	*Glance,*
Kossuth,	*Continental,*	*Centurion,*
Helios,	*Consul,*	*Constellation,*
Compromise,	*New-Hampshire,*	*E. Z.,*
Underwriter,	*West Point,*	*Adriatic.*
A. Z.,	*Racer,*	

THE X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS.

Amazon, new.	*Southampton,*	*Northumberland,*
Ocean Queen,	*Hendrick Hudson,*	*Palestine, new.*
Devonshire,	*Margaret Evans,*	*American Eagle,*

Money remitted to England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, France and Germany. The subscribers continue to remit money in large or small amounts, payable in all the principal cities and towns in any of the above named countries.

TAPSCOTT & CO.,
No. 86 South-st., New-York, or to
WM. TAPSCOTT & CO.,
St. George's Buildings, Liverpool.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE, VIA NICARAGUA.—Accessory Transit Company of Nicaragua, Proprietors.—The splendid double-engine steamship STAR OF THE WEST, (2,000 tons burthen,) Capt. TURNER, will leave Pier No. 3, North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for PUNTA ARENAS, on MONDAY, Feb. 12, connecting with the favorite steamship CORTES, (2,000 tons,) over the Nicaragua Transit Route, having but twelve miles of land transportation by first-class carriages. Several new and swift iron steamboats have lately been put on River and Lake, which shorten the time on the Transit from Ocean to Ocean. These steamers are unsurpassed in their ventilation and accommodations. For information or passage apply only to CHARLES MORGAN, Agent, No. 2 Bowling-green. Letter bag made up at the office. Letters, 6 cents per half-ounce.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—BARBARA BRASS, by her next friend, Andrew Crawford, Plaintiff, against JOHN BRASS, Defendant.—Summons for relief, (complaint not served.) To JOHN BRASS, defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and serve a copy of your answer on me at my office, No. 50 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in said complaint, which complaint was filed this day, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York.—Dated, Jan. 12, 1855.

C. W. VAN VOORHIES, Attorney for Plaintiff,
ja17-law6wW No. 50 Nassau-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF THAT PART OF FIRST-AVENUE, not already opened, from [illegible] to Harlem River, in the Ninth and Twelfth Wards of said City.—We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, and improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

[illegible]

JONATHAN W. ALLEN, }
GEORGE H. PURSER, } Commissioners.
WM. SINCLAIR. }
NEW-YORK, Nov. 2[illegible], 1854.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to THE WIDENING OF CLIFF-ST., on the northwesterly side thereof, between Beekman and Ferry-sts., in the City of New-York.

[illegible]

ROBERT J. DILLON,
Counsel to the Corporation.

SUPREME COURT—City and County of New-York.—BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY against ABRAHAM BROWN and NANCY his wife, SOLOMON KIPP and ESTHER his wife, James Beckett, The Eighth-avenue Bank, Caleb D. Gildersleeve, Silas H. Jessup, The City Bank of Brooklyn, Nelson Young, Alexander Bonnell, Abraham Voorhis, John S. Sutphen, George C. Byrne, Gustavus O. Conover, Barnard Rice, The Empire City Bank, Thomas Tileston, President of the Phenix Bank of the City of New-York, The Broadway Bank, Jesse C. Bowman, James H. Van Nostrand, James F. Bowman, John Tiers, Lewis St. John, Rhodes Cole, John B. Cotte, George G. Robertson, Anshel A. Dunham, The Farmers' Bank of Ashtabula, Garret E. Winants, Abraham Barker, Henry Stanton and Harvey R. Wilson.—Summons for relief.—To the defendant, JAMES BECKETT—Sir: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer on me at my office, No. 1[illegible] Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Dec. 29, 1854.

J. B. FITZGERALD, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 29th day of December, 1854.

J. B. FITZGERALD, Plaintiff's Attorney.
FEB. 5, 1855.

SUPREME COURT—City and County of New-York.—BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY against ABRAHAM BROWN and NANCY his wife, SOLOMON KIPP and Esther his wife, James Beckett, the Eighth-avenue Bank, Caleb D. Gildersleeve, Silas H. Jessup, the City Bank of Brooklyn, Nelson Young, Alexander Bonnell, Abraham Voorhis, John S. Sutphen, George C. Byrne, Gustavus O. Conover, Barnard Rice, the Empire City Bank, Thomas Tileston, President of the Phenix Bank of the City of New-York, the Broadway Bank, Jesse C. Bowman, James H. Van Nostrand, James F. Bowman, John Tiers, Lewis St. John, Rhodes Cole, John B. Cotte, George G. Robertson, Anshel A. Dunham, the Farmers' Bank of Ashtabula, Garret E. Winants, Abraham Barker, Henry Stanton and Harvey R. Wilson.—Summons for relief.—To the defendant, JAMES BECKETT—Sir: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer on me at my office, No. 1[illegible] Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Dec. 29, 1854.

J. B. FITZGERALD, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 29th day of December, 1854.

J. B. FITZGERALD, Plaintiff's Attorney.
FEB. 5, 1855.—7t-lawowW

SUPREME COURT.—Westchester County.—WILLIAM F. THORN against WILLIAM CRUSSELL and MARY his wife, PETER HOLT and MARGARET, his wife.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.) To the defendant WILLIAM CRUSSELL: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, on the 28th of August, 1854, at the village of White Plains in said County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at his office, No. 1[illegible] Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service. If you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Aug. 27, 1854.

a12-lawowW A. G. THORP, Jr., Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT—City and County of New-York.—DAVID C. HALSTED against ROLAND A. PARKER.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 19 Wall-st., New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of eight hundred dollars, with interest from the twenty-[illegible] day of [illegible], besides costs.—Dated Jan. 15, 1855.

J. O. HALSTED, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above action was duly filed in the Clerk's office this day, Jan. 16, 1855.

ja17-lawowW J. O. HALSTED, Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County.—ELIZABETH OSTROM, by FRANCIS T. MILLER, her next friend, Plaintiff, against JAMES L. WILSON and CAROLINE WILSON, his wife, John F. Groome and Angelina W. Groome, his wife, Paris Hill, Joseph Carpenter and William J. Cross, Defendants.—Summons.—To the above named Defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the Office of the Clerk of the County of Kings at the City Hall in the city of Brooklyn, on the 28th day of December, 1854, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 80 Broadway, on the corner of Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Dec. 28, 1854.

d27-lawowW S. D. VAN SCHAICK, Plaintiff's Attorney, New-York.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CORNELIUS EAGLE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of EDWARDS & MAN, No. 64 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 28, 1854.

WILLIAM V. BRADY, }
o25-law6mW* WALTER U. QUINBY. } Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HANNAH BOYLE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of CHAS. B. HART, No. 51 William-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of March next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 19, 1854.

s20-law6mW PETER McLAUGHLIN, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against HYATT F. BETTS, late of the city of Williamsburg, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. [illegible] 4th-st., in the city of Williamsburg, on or before the [illegible] day of April next.—Dated Oct. 5, 1854.

o11-law6mW* ADRIANNA BETTS, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN C. RYAN, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 2[illegible] Pierrepont-st., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the [illegible] day of June next.—Dated Dec. 19, 1854.

d20-law6mW EVELINE RYAN, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT D. WEEKS, late of the City of New-York, banker, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. [illegible] Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 7th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. [illegible], 1855.

j9-law6mW* JOHN A. WEEKS,
Executor &c., of Robert D. Weeks, deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES SHELTON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 4[illegible] Bowery, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of March next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 28, 1854.

s30-law6mW* CLAUDIUS S. GRAFFULLA, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE W. GILLETT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of Wetmore & Bowne, Esqs., No. 61 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of July next.—Dated, New-York, the 9th day of January 1855.

WILLIAM A. HALSEY, Administrator.
j10-law6mW. ELIZA F. GILLETT, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH SMALLEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the residence of AUGUSTUS SMALLEY, No. 37 Lafayette-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 8, 1855.

j10-law6mW* ROSANNA SMALLEY,
Administratrix.

New-York Daily Times.

GENERAL NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Supreme Court of United States.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 6.

ALBERT GALLATIN vs. J. GUTHRIE, Secretary of the Treasury, error to Circuit Court of District of Columbia. Judge CATRON delivered the opinion of the Court affirming the judgment of the District Court with costs.

No. 69—EDWARD WEST vs. JAMES COCHRAN, error to Circuit Court of Missouri. Judge CATRON delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the judgment with cost.

No. 80—THOMAS AMES vs. EVE et als. Argument continued by BLAIR for appellees, and concluded by PRESTON for appellants.

No. 68—ARNISTON'S, ADM. vs. SAMUEL WOODWARD. Cause argued by BADGER for plaintiff and RUSSELL for defendant.

Meeting of a Know-Nothing Council, &c.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Feb. 6.

A regular quarterly session of the State Council of Know-Nothings was held to-day. The attendance was large, but of the proceedings little is known. Symptoms of rebellion from the influence of the National Council were apparent, especially in the adoption of the third degree, connected at Cincinnati, which proposes to expel every member who holds a regular commission.

Groups of an order calling themselves the United Sons of America have been formed in several Wards of this city, from which Free-Soilers are excluded; on the other hand lodges with the Free-Soil element as predominant, are forming in other parts of the State.

The weather continues intensely cold. Thermometer 5 degrees below zero.

A Machine Shop and Cabinet Manufactory Destroyed by Fire.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Feb. 6.

A fire broke out here about 12 o'clock last night in the machine-shop and cabinet manufactory of E. A. SCRANTOM, destroying the entire stock, consisting of finished and unfinished cabinet furniture, together with a large stock of mahogany and other lumber. The buildings with their contents will prove a total loss, the amount of which has not yet been ascertained.

Supposed Railroad Accident.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Feb. 6.

The freight train on the Columbian Railroad ran off the track three miles west of Schuylkill this afternoon. All the cars rolled over an embankment and broke up, and caught fire from stoves. Contents, consisting of flour, wheat and domestics, mostly consumed. Several persons employed on the train were injured. MICHAEL SPANGLER was scalded among the flour and terribly burned. He was brought to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

Marine.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Feb. 5.

A pilot boat boarded on Monday, off Bull's Bay, the brig *Crosse* of Gardiner, Maine, from Cardenas, for an European port. The *Crosse* experienced a hurricane on the 31st ult., during which she was knocked on her beam ends and sprung a leak. She shifted her cargo and with split sails endeavored to reach Charleston, but head winds prevailing prevented her doing so, and she afterwards bore away for Wilmington.

The Sloop-of-War Albany.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Feb. 6.

By advices from the U. S. steamer *Fulton*, we learn that she has visited Nassau, San Salvador, and St. Domingo, but without being able to get any tidings of the sloop-of-war *Albany*.

Arrival of the Southern Mail, etc.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Feb. 6.

New-Orleans papers of Wednesday, containing dates from Texas to the 29th ult., have been received here. We find, however, in them no news of any importance.

Weather Reports.

MONTREAL, Feb. 6.—Weather fair, but very cold. Thermometer 20° below zero.

QUEBEC, Feb. 6—7 A. M.—Thermometer 23° below zero. Weather clear.

SARACCUS, Feb. 6.—Last night was the coldest experienced here for eighteen years, the thermometer being 30° below zero.

QUEBEC, Feb. 6—10 A. M.—The coldest morning on record. Thermometer at daylight 21° below zero, now 18°. The weather, for the last twenty-four hours has been colder than ever before known in this city.

ROCHESTER, Feb. 5.—Thermometer this morning 10° below zero. The coldest day by nine degrees on record here.

QUEBEC, Feb. 6, 8 A. M.—Thermometer 21° below in the lower town; 30° below zero in the upper town; Wind N. W.; weather clear.

KINGSTON, Feb. 6.—Weather clear; thermometer 10° below.

ST. ALBANS, Vt., Feb. 6, 7 A. M.—Thermometer 20° below; weather clear.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Feb. 6.—Weather clear; thermometer 22° below zero.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 6—10 A. M.—Last night was the coldest we have had this season. Ther mometer at 7 o'clock this morning 4° below zero. To-day is lovely but cold, with a bright sun.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 6.—Thermometer at daylight was 6° above zero.

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 6.—A fine morning, with thermometer at 10° above zero. We had a snow storm yesterday.

TARMOUTH, N. S., Feb. 6.—Thermometer 8° below. Wind N. W., with light snow.

PORTLAND, N. S., Feb. 6.—Thermometer 1° degree above. Snowing.

SACKVILLE, N. B., Feb. 6.—Weather clear and cold. Snow to the depth of six inches fell yesterday.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Feb. 6.—Thermometer 16° below. Weather clear. Wind N. E.

GORHAM, N. H., Feb. 6.—Thermometer 31° below. Wind N. E.

CALAIS, Me., Feb. 6.—Morning clear and cold. Thermometer 16° below zero. Good sleighing.

WATERVILLE, Me., Feb. 6.—Weather clear. Thermometer 20° below zero.

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 6.—Clear weather. Thermometer 12° below zero.

DOVER, N. H., Feb. 6.—14° below zero. Clear.

CONCORD, Feb. 6.—Thermometer at 7 o'clock this morning 10° below—at 10 o'clock 5° below zero. Weather clear.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 6.—Thermometer at 10 o'clock this morning, 8° below. Clear.

BOSTON, Feb. 6.—At Cambridge Observatory this morning the mercury in the Graduated Instrument stood 10° below zero, indicating the coldest weather had there for the last 15 years.

The Charles River was entirely frozen up last night.

HYDE, Feb. 6.—Thermometer 6° below zero.

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 6.—12° below zero here.

CORNWALL, N. Y., Feb. 6.—Thermometer 30° below zero.

BUFFALO, Feb. 6.—Last night there was hardly any wind stirring, but the weather was very cold. To-day the sun is shining beautifully, and not a cloud is to be seen. The thermometer this morning at 8½ o'clock, stood at 20° below zero. Another exposure indicated 18° below. This is decidedly one of the coldest days ever remembered here.

DETROIT, Feb. 6.—To-day is the coldest day of the season. The thermometer, at 7 o'clock this evening, was 12° below zero. Horses and sleighs were employed yesterday in taking pork and produce across the river to the Great Western Railway.

TORONTO, Feb. 6.—Thermometer 25° below zero. A stage-driver was frozen to death on his seat this morning; the horses came in the usual stopping place in the city, and the driver was found dead and stiff. Another person was frozen to death in the country.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 6.—Weather moderating. Navigation below still suspended. At St. Louis the weather is very mild, and the prospect is that navigation will be speedily resumed.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 6.—Weather mild; 20° above zero; light snow all day. River still closed, and business depressed by it.

NEW-YORK CITY.

To-Night.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE.—An Amateur Concert for the benefit of Ragged Schools will be given at this Institute.

FREE ACADEMY.—The examinations at this place are now in progress.

Premature Weather.

Yesterday, the Sixth of February, A. D. 1855, took the first promises. No such severity has been inflicted upon us since the cold times of three years ago, when the East River was frozen over and the people walked to and fro rejoicingly. The night of Monday was bitterly cold, and a cutting wind blew strongly till yesterday, when the requisite degree of cold was reached, and the wind knocked off, satisfied. The temperature during the whole day was fabulously low. One man insisted to us that the mercury marked 12° below zero. For himself, "Items" was too much disgusted to have anything to do with the thermometers. Bitter, pinching, biting cold congealed the breath upon neck-comforters, so that they became as solid cakes of ice; the pavement became smooth and slippery as glass: sundry accidents occurred, many horses fell, and the patience of the drivers suffered exhaustion. The homeless poor suffered more intensely, perhaps, than on any previous day this Winter. Everybody felt the cold as he rarely felt before: everybody asked his neighbor if "he had ever seen anything like it," and the answer invariably was, that "he had not." Citizens hurried to business in the morning, and hurried back at nightfall, and the streets were by no means so lively in the evening as the clearness of the sky would otherwise have warranted. Three such days would serve to produce a clever imitation of the phenomenon of freezing over the River,—an event which occurs only semi-occasionally, and is always talked about when it occurs. We can readily dispense with any repetition of the temperature of yesterday.

A curious scene was presented in the vicinity of the ruins of the fire in Fulton-street. A line of hose had been stretched on Sunday night from the *Sun* corner to No. 142, and the leakage from the rivets had caused a miniature frozen waterfall, the layers of ice lying thick upon each other, like scales. The hose in one or two places had totally disappeared under a thick layer of solid ice. The street was blocked with ice for a considerable distance on each side of the ruins, and vehicles had trouble in making their way. The intense cold prevented any breaking up, and the hose, 60 or 70 feet long, is still frozen in.

The cold remains unabated as we write, (midnight.) Will the boy be so good as to hand the warm drinks around?

A Prize Fight that Didn't Come Off.

"The Fancy," over on the tiptoe of expectation of enjoying a good "mill," were sadly, woefully disappointed yesterday. JACK LEGGE, and JIM MCINTYRE, of Philadelphia, were to have had a brush at some point on the East River—Riker's Island was probably selected as the scene of the rencontre. The requisite preparations were made and everything went on swimmingly till yesterday morning—when lo! the whole arrangements were "knocked over" by the intermeddling of "outsiders,"—contrary to and in subversion of the "fixins," Mayor WOOD and Chief MATSELL insisted on taking a part and became "stake-holders," as will appear from the sequel.

Information having been received on Monday night that one of the contestants in the prize fight that was to come off would arrive at a certain public house in the Eleventh Ward during the night or morning with a party of his friends, the Mayor and Chief of Police were consulted, and arrangements made to meet any emergency. Accordingly, a vigilant watch was kept during the night on the suspected pilgrim, and at about 7 o'clock yesterday morning several carriage loads drove to the "Continental House," in Columbia-street, near Houston-street, purposely to starting at 8 o'clock—a sloop being in readiness at the foot of Houston-street to receive them. They were promptly arrested, and the ropes, stakes, and all the paraphernalia of the ring, which was found aboard of one carriage, were taken possession of and are now at the Station-house. The names of the parties arrested are John Grindall, Thos. Jones, Wm. Doyle, Thos. Haynes, Chas. Wilson, Chas. Morris, Wm. Ray, Chas. Marshall, Thos. M. Tinney, John Minklin, most of whom were from Philadelphia. Unfortunately, one of the principals in the affair was not found. The notorious JACK LEGGE was arrested, however, by Officers FORD, of the Reserved Corps, and RELAY, of the Twenty-first Ward, and lodged in the Tombs in default of $1,000 bail.

Alleged Fraud of a Gun Patent—Important Arrest.

Yesterday afternoon an important legal inquiry was commenced (at Chambers) before Recorder SMITH, upon a criminal complaint preferred by Mrs. MARGARET PATTISON against WM. R. VALENTINE, R. T. HAUGHEY and son of the latter. A few days ago the complainant appeared before Mayor WOOD and made affidavit that the defendants defrauded her of a patent for a "Multiponent eleven-barreled gun," valued at $20,000, which she inherited from her father, Captain THOMAS CHILDS, of Baltimore, Maryland.

The prisoners were arraigned before the Recorder, and after a brief examination his Honor ordered them to give bail in the sum of $10,000 to await a further investigation, which will take place on Thursday next.

The affidavit in this case is an interesting one. We should have published it in full, had not the counsel for defendants seen fit to take it from the hands of our reporter. Counsel declared that the parties desired no publication. The facts of the case, however, are substantially as above stated.

New-York Historical Society.

The Society held its usual monthly meeting last evening in the Chapel of the University. There was a full attendance of members present. At 8 o'clock the Chair was taken by the President, Hon. LUTHER BRADISH.

The Corresponding Secretary reported that several contributions towards the Library had been received, in particular a valuable one from Pennsylvania, comprising the archives and records of that State from the earliest date, in 25 vols.

The Committee of the Trustees of the building fund, made their report and submitted plans of the front and side elevation of the proposed building for the use of the Society, for the inspection of the Society. On the motion of A. SCHELL, Esq., the report was recommitted to the Committee, with instructions to proceed with the building.

The paper of the evening was then read by Hon. WILLIAM REACH LAWRENCE, (Lieut. Governor of Rhode Island,) on "the diplomatic career of the author of the elements of International law with its antecedents."

HENRY WHEATON was a native of Providence, R. I., and was educated in Brown University. He went to Europe in 1809, and settled in Poictiers for the purpose of perfecting himself in the French language and the study of law. He went from Paris, where he was entertained by General ARMSTRONG, the then U. S. Minister to London, where he devoted himself to the study of the Constitutional and International Jurisprudence of Europe. The relations of this country with the several governments of Europe then as now, gave full scope to those peculiar talents for diplomacy which afterward resulted so beneficially to the interests of his country and his own lasting fame. Toward the close of the year 1812 Mr. WHEATON undertook the embassy to this City, a periodical called the *National Register*, in the pages of which were discussed the then popular and all absorbing topic of international law and rights—and was a here and a favorite in Europe. He was still young in Europe, and Mr. Jefferson, acknowledge Mr. WHEATON had of Monroe, always combined him faithfully to chronicle events with that accuracy, for which all his writings are characterized. In 1815 Mr. WHEATON left the National Advocate. In the May of 1816, Mr. WHEATON published his *Digest relative to Marine captures*. In 1816 he became Reporter to the Supreme Court of the U. S., in which capacity he remained till 1827, and was unrivalled, as appears from the high eulogiums passed on his works by Chief-Justice STORY, and men of the highest standing at the English Bar. In 1812 he was elected a delegate from the City of New-York to the Convention formed to frame a Constitution for the State. He continued the study of letters with the pursuit of his favorite avocation, —and his claim to be reckoned among the *literati* of the country was chiefly recognized by his *alma mater*, and by Harvard and Cambridge Universities, of which he was a recognized member.

He alluded to the address of Mr. WHEATON before the New-York Historical Society. The subject he selected was "International Law," and which may be looked upon as the germ of his writings on that subject. In 1827, he was appointed *Chargé d'Affaires* to Denmark, and arrived in Copenhagen the September of that year, as the first regular representative of the United States Government in that country, which was at that time an absolute monarchy. Throughout his career in Denmark, he devoted himself to the Scandinavian literature, and contributed much to promote the cause of knowledge in that country,—particularly in the work entitled *Scandinavian Researches*, and in his history of Denmark.

The particular subject to which he devoted his attention while in Denmark, was negotiating the Indemnity Treaty, by which the faith and honor of the American nation and the rights of American merchants were vindicated, and also in calling the attention of the Danish Government to the Sound dues, which have since been much and often discussed. It was during his visit to Paris in 1830 that he was introduced by LAFAYETTE to LOUIS PHILLIPPE, who took frequent occasion to seek interviews with the diplomatist during his stay in Paris. In 1831 he again visited London, where he made the acquaintance of the most eminent of the British Ministry, among whom were Lord J. RUSSELL, Sir ROBERT PEEL, Sir J. MCINTOSH and the Marquis of LANSDOWNE, to whom he was previously well known by reputation.

In 1835 he was appointed by Gen. JACKSON Minister to Prussia, to which country no Minister had been accredited since the time of Mr. ADAMS, in 1795. In 1840 he made a treaty with Hanover; a less extended reciprocity was adopted between the United States and the Hanseatic States. In 1840 he attended the meeting of the Zolverein, then embracing twenty-seven German States, where a treaty of reciprocity was concluded by which several articles of German exportation were admitted free of duty into this country, and in return, rice and tobacco into Germany at a nominal duty.

His works, it may be said, occupy the place in the cabinets of Europe which GROTIUS and VATTEL long held.

A vote of thanks was moved to the gentleman, who read the paper, for his able and interesting memoir on HENRY WHEATON, by Mr. ROBAINS, and was in an appropriate and brief manner seconded by BENJ. F. BUTLER, in which he took occasion to state that Mr. WHEATON was the first American Minister who had ever made a permanent contribution to international law, reflecting honor and credit on the country, and it was in consequence of the services thus rendered by Mr. WHEATON, that he (Mr. BUTLER) urged his nomination upon the President as Minister to Prussia.

The Society adjourned.

American Publications for Brazil.

Among the gentlemen elected as corresponding members of the New-York Historical Society, were Rev. D. P. KIDDER, D. D., the Secretary of the M. E. Sunday School Union, and Rev. J. C. FLETCHER, late American Chaplain at Rio de Janeiro, who returns in a few weeks to Brazil and brings with him the published proceedings of the New-York Historical Society to the Brazilian Historical and Geographical Institute; and also specimens of our publications, art and mechanism, to present to Emperor Don PEDRO II, in order that the people of his capital may have an opportunity of estimating our advancement.

Arrest of a Lottery Dealer.

On the complaint of Mr. STOWE, residing at No. 232 First-avenue, an exchange-broker named JOHN TARLETON, keeping an office corner of Orchard and Grand-streets, was arrested yesterday for selling tickets on the Patapsco Lottery in Maryland. The prisoner was brought before Judge WOOD at the Essex Market Police Office, and held to answer.

A Cold Bath.

Yesterday morning, at the Fulton Ferry, on the Brooklyn side, as one of the boats was leaving the bridge, a man attempted to leap on board, but missed his distance and fell into the water. A large quantity of fine drift ice was packed in the slip at the time, in which the man stuck half way, like a straw in a sherry cobbler. He was rescued uninjured.

Fires.

The alarm of fire at 12½ o'clock yesterday afternoon, was caused by a trifling fire in the Emmet House, corner of University-place and Ninth-street.

At 6 o'clock last night, a fire broke out in a house corner of Reade and Hudson-streets. The building was undergoing repairs and was mostly unoccupied. But little damage was done.

Election for Councilman from the Fifth District, Fourth Ward.

The special election held yesterday for a Councilman from the Fifth District, (Fourth Ward,) resulted in the choice of JOHN BALCH, (17 majority,) over WILLIAM CLARKE.

The Ex-Governor and the Mayor.

Ex-Governor SEYMOUR paid a complimentary visit to Mayor WOOD yesterday. A friendly interchange of civilities passed between these gentlemen, in which Aldemen HERRICK and BROWN participated.

The Catholic Chaplain on Blackwell's Island.

The annexed letter was received by His Honor the Mayor, soliciting his influence with the Board of Ten Governors in behalf of the present incumbent of the Catholic Chaplaincy on the Island whose removal is contemplated by the Board:

To the Honorable Fernando Wood:

DEAR SIR: Excuse me for trespassing on your time. On Sunday last I visited Blackwell's Island, and was informed it was the determination of some of the Governors to abolish the appointment of Chaplain and Priest for the Island. I have been acquainted with the present Chaplain for a number of years past, and I have spent many Sabbaths in his company, visiting the sick and dying on the Island, and I believe his labors have proved a very great blessing to many who formerly were on the Island. He is a humble, devoted, and sincere Christian. My object is to ask you to use your influence with the Governors, so that he may be retained. I think it to be very injudicious. He is a perfect servant to the inmates of the Penitentiary, in writing letters to their friends when their terms are out.

You have my prayers that God may give you wisdom and strength of mind and body to carry on the glorious work you have commenced, and redeem the City of New-York from the disgrace it has suffered in by-gone years. I need not tell you that you are setting an example to other cities,—your influence is spreading far and near. Believe me to be yours,

With respect,

EDWARD BLEECKER.

☞ The following laconic communication from Boston, shows how the efforts of our Mayor are appreciated in that city:

BOSTON, Tuesday, Feb. 5, 1855.

Hon. Fernando Wood, Mayor, &c., of New-York:

DEAR SIR: I beg to present you my sincere thanks for the manly way you are performing your duties in the high station filled by you. The question whether New-York City, with a population of three-fourths of a million, can live without a standing army, is often discussed. You are doing a great deal to settle the question. Self-government is quite certain where a people fairly observe the difference between Sundays and week-days. I remain your obedient servant,

SAMUEL LAWRENCE.

☞ We call attention to the advertisement of the Third and Fifth Ward Relief Society, touching the condition of the Poor.

☞ The Astor House Club Ball for the Poor, netted the sum of $830. The expenses were about $137; $500 were distributed among the destitute widows and orphans of such as who are, or have been employees of the Astor House; and of the balance, ($193,) $50 each was given to the Home for the Friendless and Nursery for Foundling Children, the balance to the Sisters of Charity, Hospitable Aged Indigent Females, Orphan Asylum, Bloomingdale, and House of Protection, (Sisters of Mercy,) and $20 each to the House of Industry, Five Points, Five Points Mission, and the Third, Fourth, Sixth, Seventh and Fourteenth Ward Relief Association.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The best paper that comes from Boston is *Ballou's Pictorial*—SAMUEL FRENCH, No. 121 Nassau-street, is the agent for New-York. The number for the present week is a gem of the first water. All the periodical depôts have it, for six cents per copy.

LONG ISLAND.

Brooklyn Engine Company No. 13—Members Expelled.

Some weeks since Engine Company No. 13 abandoned their machine in City Hall-square while returning from a fire, because the police removed "runners" from the rope. The Mayor called the attention of the Common Council to the facts, which upon examination resulted in the following persons being expelled from the Company: Michael Skelly, Frederick Kelly, Thomas Bond, James Herbert, John Finland, Patrick McGee, William Donohue, James Bennett, Richard Shay and James Cull. The engine has been returned to the Company. A few such examples will have a salutary effect in the Fire Department.

Joint Board of Supervisors and Aldermen—Brooklyn.

In compliance with the Charter of the Consolidated City of Brooklyn, the Supervisors and Aldermen met in Joint Board, in the Common Council Chamber, City Hall, on Monday evening, to devise ways and means for defraying the expenses of the city. A communication was received from Mayor HALL, with estimated amounts that will be required for certain purposes, which was referred to a Special Committee, and the Board adjourned to meet again at the call of the Mayor.

Revival.

A revival is now in extensive operation in the Park Congregational Church, Carlton-avenue, Brooklyn, Rev. Mr. BATCHELDER's.) This work has been going on steadily since the beginning of the year, and about thirty young persons have experienced a change. Several persons further advanced in life are under deep conviction.

Fire in Brooklyn.

Monday night a fire broke out in the butcher shop kept by A. CARSON, No. 5 York-street, and soon passed through a board partition into the hat store of MICHAEL MCNAMANN, destroying property at the latter place to the estimated value of $1,500, upon which there was no insurance. Mr. CARSON's loss is small and fully covered by insurance in the North American Fire Insurance Company. The damage to the building was small.

House No. 65 Sackett-street was on fire during the same night, but was speedily extinguished.

Brooklyn Fire Districts.

Flushing-avenue has been added to the Seventh Fire District, and the whole of the Eighth Ward to the Third Fire District.

A Man Accidentally Shot.

Yesterday afternoon Coroner HANFORD, of Williamsburg, held an inquest at No. 112 Herbert-street, in Bushwick, on the body of a young man named JOHN GORE, who died early in the morning from injuries received the night previous, by the accidental discharge of a revolver while being handled by a cousin of deceased. The ball took effect in GORE's head. A verdict of accidentally shot was rendered.

☞ The bond to be given by the Collector of Taxes for the Eastern District of Brooklyn has been fixed at $60,000.

EXTRAORDINARY PRESENTIMENT OF THE APPROACH OF DEATH.—A few nights ago, a little boy of rare intelligence, named FILLMORE, son of GEORGE FISHER, residing in Reistertown, Baltimore County, about the midnight hour, awoke his mother, and informed her that he was going to die. He told his father the same thing, and when told that he was dreaming, replied he was awake, and knew he was going to die. The parents thought nothing more about it, and the child slept comfortably until morning. When he awoke in the morning he repeated his presentiments to his parents; and as soon as breakfast was over he insisted on being allowed to go and tell Mrs. WALTERS, a neighbor, that he was going to die. His mother told him that he had better go and see his grandmother if he was going to die. He made a visit to his grandmother, and also to Mrs. WALTERS, after which he returned to his home. During the afternoon of the same day, his mother was called out of the house for a few minutes, and when she returned she found the little fellow awfully burned by his clothes having taken fire. As soon as the fire was extinguished he said to his mother, "I told you I was going to die." A physician was called in, who dressed his injuries, telling him that he would soon be well. He said, "No; FILLMORE is going to die!" and during the night the *little boy breathed his last. This was a most extraordinary presentiment*, and during the whole day he spoke of dying, though he had enjoyed excellent health.—*Baltimore Republican, Feb. 3.*

HORRIBLE PARRICIDE.—A few days since, in Logan County, Va., a man of the name of MARKHAM, being engaged in something about which he wished the aid of one of his sons, called on him for assistance. The young man refused aid in an impertinent manner, whereupon the father calling to another son to take charge of the matter in hand, started to chastise the disobedient son. He fled round the house, the father pursuing, and soon after disappearing from the sight of the son who remained behind, he heard a blow of so singular a sound as to induce him to run at once to see the cause. On turning round the corner of the house, he found his father lying on his face, *his back-bone literally cut in twain* by a blow with an axe, and in the agonies of death; in fact, he lived but about thirty minutes. The murderer (the son who had fled) was apprehended, and on the introduction of the axe upon an examination before a Justice of the Peace, admitted it to be the weapon with which he killed his father. The name of MARKHAM, says the Tazewell *Advocate*, has been for years notorious on the waters of Sandy, by its connection with bloodshed and homicide.

INTERESTING NEGRO CASE.—The Orphans' Court of this county were engaged on Tuesday last with the case of a negro boy charged with violating the act of 1839, chapter 38, prohibiting free negroes from coming into the State. The facts, as proved, were that the boy MAHLON, *alias* "General Blackhawk," was an indentured apprentice, bound to Mrs. ANN HEATH, of New-Jersey, by whom he was brought into this State, she being on a visit to her son-in-law, Mr. WM. LAIR, of the Fourth District. The questions presented to the Court by the counsel for the boy were: 1st. Whether the case came within the Act of Assembly, the penalty being for "coming" into the State, signifying the voluntary act of the party, which violation he could not be supposed to have exercised, as he was the servant of another; 2d. that the case came within the exception of the statute—the mistress of the boy being in the State on a visit. The Court held that the case was not one within the meaning and intent of the law, and the boy was discharged. GRASON, counsel for the State; GROOMS for the boy.—*Cecil Whig, Feb. 3.*

RATES OF MORTALITY.—The annual mortality of London, except in periods of great epidemics, is at the rate of 31 in 1,000 among the children and young persons under 20 years of age; 10 in 1,000 among men and women of the second age, (20-40;) 23 in 1,000 among persons of the third age, (40-60;) 72 in 1,000 among persons of the fourth age, (60-80;) and 224 in 1,000 among persons of the age of 80 and upwards.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 6, by his honor the Mayor, R. CROMWELL, Jr., to MISS ELIZABETH R., youngest daughter of the late John F. Walton, all of this City.

In this City, on Monday, Feb. 5, by Rev. R. R. Thompson, WHITFIELD S. CROMWELLER to ANNA F. JONES, all of this City.

DIED.

In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 6, HENRI MIENIE, aged 36 years.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father-in-law, Capt. Thomas K. Shepherd, No. 69 Avenue B, on Wednesday, the 7th, at 1 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken for interment to Greenwood.

In this City, on Monday, Feb. 5, JULIA A., daughter of Lorenzo and Julia M. Fowler, aged 10 years and 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 122 West 14th-st., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

In this City, on Monday, Feb. 5, after a short illness, MR. SAMUEL GOLDEN.

The friends of the family, and of his brothers, William W. and John C. Wilmerding, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, the 7th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 14 East 22d-st.

In this City, on Monday, Feb. 5, MR. EDWARD COGAN, in the 70th year of his age.

The friends of the family, and also those of his son-in-law, James P. Fagan, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further invitation, from his late residence, No. 28 Division-st., on Thursday, the 8th, at 2 o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 6, MRS. CATHARINE CAMPBELL, aged 64.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, 7th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of Jacob M. Patterson, No. 120 Suffolk-st.

In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 6, MARY C., wife of Charles H. Wright, aged 28 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at her late residence, No. 229 Spring-st., on Thursday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

In Williamsburg, on Monday, Feb. 5, suddenly, Mr. JOHN MUNSON.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, 8th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, 68—c., between North 8th and North 9th-sts., Williamsburg. The remains will be taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery, for interment.

At Burlington, N. J., on Saturday, Feb. 3, FANNY MOLWAINE BOGLE, daughter of Commander F. Engle, U. S. Navy, aged 18 years.

At Hoboken, on Tuesday morning, Feb. 6, suddenly, JOHN VAN BOSKERCK, aged 64 years.

His funeral will take place on Thursday, Feb. 8, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets See Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, Feb. 6.

$8,000	Indiana State 6s	90	200	Comb. Coal Co.	27
25,000	Virginia 6s	83	100	do.	26
6,000	Mich. 6s	90	100	do.	26
1,000	Erie 2d M. Bds	90	100	do.	26
1,000	Erie Conv. Bs '71	75	100	do.	26
1,000	do.	75	100	do.	26
2,000	Erie Conv. Bs '81	67	100	do.	26
20,000	Erie Bds. of '70	85	100	do.	26
5,000	do.	85	100	do.	26
10,000	do.	85	100	do.	26
5,000	do.	85	100	do.	26
10,000	do.	85	100	N. Y. Cent. R. R.	85
10,000	do.	85	100	do.	85
3,000	Pa. Bds. '92	94	100	do.	85
2,000	N. J. Cen. R.R. Bds.	91	100	do.	85
3,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds.	82	100	do.	85
1,000	do.	82	100	do.	85
5,000	do.	82	100	Erie Railroad	47
2,000	N. Y. Cen. R.R. Bds.	87	100	do.	47
3,000	N. Y. Cen. 7's	98	100	do.	47
1,000	do.	98	100	do.	47
1,000	do.	98	100	do.	47
1,000	N. Y. Cen. Bds.	94	100	do.	47
74	N. Y. Cen.	115	100	do.	47
100	Del & Rud. Canal Co.	175	100	do.	47
10	Bank of Commerce	104	200	do.	47
25	St. of North America	68	100	do.	47
5	do.	68	100	do.	47
10	Metropolitan Bank	104	100	do.	47
10	Seventh Bank	100	100	do.	47
40	Mechanics' Bank	117	50	do.	47
250	Canton Company	63	100	do.	47
100	do.	63	100	do.	47
100	do.	63	100	do.	47
100	do.	63	100	do.	47
100	do.	63	100	do.	47
50	do.	63	100	Hudson Railroad	43
100	do.	63	50	do.	43
200	Nic. Trans. Co.	60	17	10 Reading Railroad	84
100	do.	60	17	do.	84
100	do.	60	17	do.	84
500	Gold Hill Mine		50	do.	84
50	Panama Railroad	83	20	20 Macon Railroad	100
1	Clev. C. & Cin. R. R.	50	50	5 Mich. Central R. R.	83
20	Clev. & Toledo R. R.	37	10	do.	83
40	Chi. & Rock Island R. R.	93½			

BETWEEN BOARDS.

SIMEON DRAPER sold this day, at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12½ o'clock:

$5,000 Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Second Mortgage 54½

$4,000 Third Mortgage Hudson River 79

$1,000 City of Nashville 6s; Par Corr. Bond, due 1889 72

$4,000 Chicago and Rock Island First Mortgage 90

150 shares Stonington Railroad Company Stock 64@65

Messrs. A. H. MULLER & Co. hold a sale on Wednesday at 12½ o'clock. Their catalogue includes part of the Stocks of the late James G. King.

$4,000	Virginia 6s	83	200	Gold Hill Mine	1
5,000	Louisiana 6s	93	50	Penn'ylvania Coal Co.	57
10,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds.	82	50	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	85
5,000	do.	82	100	do.	85
2,000	Erie Bds. of '71	85	100	do.	85
10,000	do.	85	100	do.	85
5,000	do.	85	100	Comb. Coal Co.	26
5,000	do.	85	100	do.	26
10,000	do.	85	100	do.	26
2,000	Erie Conv. B. '71	75	100	do.	26
1,000	Erie Bds. of '85	85	10	Erie Railroad	47
1,000	Pen. Bs. (in N. York)	100	100	do.	47
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 7s	98	100	do.	47
10	Galena & Chi. R. R.	89	100	do.	47
25	do.	89	100	do.	47
10	Niagara Bank	101	100	do.	47
10	Ohio Life & Trust Co.	9	100	do.	47
20	Nic. Trans. Co.	60	50	Reading Railroad	84
200	do.	60	100	do.	84
200	do.	60	100	do.	84
100	do.	60	100	do.	84
200	do.	60	100	do.	84
200	do.	60	100	do.	84
200